The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5604. VOL. XXXVI. MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1855. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.—To WATSON'S BAY and back, 3s.; children, half-price.—The steamer VICTORIA, from Campbell's Wharf, at 10, 12, 2.30, and 4 o'clock; returning at 11, 12.30, 3, and 5 o'clock.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The COLLAROY, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 10 P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 4th June, 1855.

STEAM to PORT MACQUARIE.—The WILLIAM THE FOURTH will leave for the above district on THURSDAY next, the 7th instant, at 6 p.m., and every alternate Thursday at the same hour, starting from Port Macquarie for Sydney on the Tuesday following.
Phœnix Wharf, 2nd June.

STEAM to the MANNING RIVER.—The Manning River Company's new iron steamer PLUTO, J. BENEAUD, commander, will be positively despatched on her first trip on MONDAY, 11th June instant, at 10 A.M. The alterations in her passenger accommodations having taken a much longer time to finish than was at first expected, shippers and passengers may depend on her sailing as above.
For freight or passage apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Quay. June 1.

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.—The A. S. N. Company's iron screw steamship BOOMERANG, HENRY O'REILLY, commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 7 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 2nd June, 1855.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—
Saloon £8 8 0
Fore Cabin 3 3 0
Inclusive of provisions, tax, and fees.
The A. S. N. Company's iron steamship YARRA YARRA, WILLIAM BELL, commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 6th June, leaving the Company's Wharf at 3 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 4th June, 1855

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, landing cargo at the Wharf. The screw steamer ANT, 153 tons, CAPTAIN THOMAS MAGUIRE, now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will be despatched, as above, on WEDNESDAY, 6th instant.
For freight apply to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 6, York-street, head of Wynyard-street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.—The A. S. N. Company's iron steamships—
TELEGRAPH ..... Captain GEO. GILMORE,
YARRA YARRA ..... Captain WILLIAM BELL,
CITY OF SYDNEY ..... Captain R. T. MOODIE,
WONGA WONGA ..... Captain R. G. GILMORE,
WARATAH ..... Captain J. WARNER,
Or other vessels, are appointed to sail in June, as under—

FROM SYDNEY.

Saturday,	2 June,	...	Waratah
Wednesday,	6	...	Yarra Yarra
Saturday,	9	...	Telegraph
Wednesday,	13	...	Wonga Wonga
Saturday,	16	...	Waratah
Wednesday,	20	...	Yarra Yarra
Saturday,	23	...	Telegraph
Wednesday,	27	...	Wonga Wonga
Saturday,	30	...	Waratah

FROM MELBOURNE.

Saturday,	2 June,	...	Telegraph
Wednesday,	6	...	Wonga Wonga
Saturday,	9	...	Waratah
Wednesday,	13	...	Yarra Yarra
Saturday,	16	...	Telegraph
Wednesday,	20	...	Wonga Wonga
Saturday,	23	...	Waratah
Wednesday,	27	...	Yarra Yarra
Saturday,	30	...	Telegraph.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sydney.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—The Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company's new iron screw steamship, TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, on FRIDAY, 8th June, at 12 o'clock.
N.B. No bonded or drawback goods will be taken on day of leaving.
All bills of lading will be signed at the Patent Slip Wharf.
For freight or passage, apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT, via TORRES STRAITS.—The powerful, fast, and first-class paddle steamship, PHŒNIX, 400 tons, 180 horse power, ——, Commander, will be despatched for Singapore on or about the 15th proximo. This vessel, having undergone the most extensive repairs in hull and machinery, including new boilers and decks, is now in first-rate condition, and as no arrangement has been made for the homeward mails for next month [*vide* the Postmaster-General's notice of this day], this vessel will afford the best opportunity, as the time of departure will enable her to secure the July mail from Singapore, and give to passengers the advantage of the overland route without detention.
For particulars apply to R. TOWNS and CO.
Town Wharf, 19th May, 1855.

GENERAL SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY.—SYDNEY AGENCY.—Steam to Europe, via Ceylon and Mauritius, or to join the India and Overland route.—The G.S.S.S. Company's splendid iron screw steamship BOSPHORUS, Captain ASHTON, 530 tons, 100 horse-power, will leave Melbourne for Point de Galle, Ceylon, on or about the 20th June, expecting to overtake the overland mail arriving in England on the 4th September.
For rates of passage apply to GRAHAM, LAMB, and CO., Melbourne; or to DONALDSON and CO.

HUNTER RIVER LINE OF PACKETS.—
SHAMROCK, for MORPETH.
MARIA LOUISA, for NEWCASTLE.
FLORA BELLA, for ditto.
SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf (late Taylor's), south of Market-street.
N.B.—No charge for storage.

FOR MORPETH, Hunter River. — MARTHA, on WEDNESDAY.
MORRIS and CO., agents, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.
N.B.—Goods for the Paterson township and Clarence Town taken.

FOR the CLARENCE.—The A1 MARION, 100 tons, T. W. SMITH, will have immediate despatch. Dead weight, 20s. per ton; passengers taken at equally low rates.
Apply to F. H. GREEN, Wharf, Druitt-street.

FOR WIDE BAY, with immediate despatch.—The regular trader JENNY LIND, SHERMAN, master, is now receiving cargo at the Commercial Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.
All freights payable on shipment, and passage money immediately after the departure of the vessel.

FOR MORETON BAY, the fine brig PALERMO, 200 tons, ALEX. GOLD, commander, is fast filling up, and will positively sail on TUESDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.—A1 brigantine RAVEN, 150 tons, Captain JOHN BROWN, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail in all this week.
For freight or passage apply to MORRIS and CO., agents, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

SARAH ANN, for MORETON BAY.—Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements for THIS DAY, that the vessel may be ready to sail the first fair wind.
LAIDLEY IRELAND, and CO., 199, George street.

CALLENDER, for MELBOURNE, will have room for a few tons of light freight if engaged at once.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The smart schooner REBECCA, MANSELL, master, is now fast loading at the Circular Wharf, and will be despatched in a few days.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The regular trader FAWN, D. GOURLAY, master, having room for only a few tons light freight will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The fine schooner BRILLIANT, J. H. NICKSON, commander, having all her light freight engaged, has room only for a few tons of dead-weight, and will sail in a few days.
Apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.
Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR GEELONG.—The A1 brigantine, MARGARET, 141 tons register, ALFRED SIMMONDS, Master, is now lying at the Flour Company's Wharf, and having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. This vessel is well known as a regular trader to Geelong, and lands all her cargo on the wharf without lighterage. Her last voyage from Geelong to Sydney Heads was done in 75 hours.
For freight or passage apply to ANDREW WILSON, 213, George-street.

DOUGLASS, for GEELONG, will complete her lading THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to pass their Customs' entries and send in bills of lading for signature by noon.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George street.

LIZZIE WEBBER, for LAUNCESTON.—Notice to Shippers and Passengers.—The brig LIZZIE WEBBER, MCKINLAY, commander, hourly expected, will be despatched without delay.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, George-street. May 24.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The DISPATCH has room for a few tons and passengers only.
For freight or passage apply to MORRIS and CO., agents, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR WARRNAMBOOL, going on to Port Fairy or Portland if inducement offers. The first class clipper schooner ELIZABETH, 150 tons, HENRY NOON, Commander, will sail at end of this week.
Early application for freight or passage is necessary; on board, at Victoria Wharf; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR WANGANUI, NEW ZEALAND.—The schooner ROSEBUD, JOHN FANNS, master, will sail about the 6th June.
Assisted passages to agriculturists, mechanics, and labourers.
Apply on board, or to R. TAYLOR, Flour Company's Wharf.

EUROPA for MANILA. — To sail about 15th June. This fine new A1 ship, 1400 tons burthen, will leave for Manila about the middle of June, and possesses great advantages for passengers. Any cargo offering would be taken at a very moderate rate.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain ARIANS, on board; at Campbell's Wharf, or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 213, George-street. May 31st, 1855.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CALLAO.—The A1 American ship BEATRICE, 777 tons register, G. L. ROGERS, commander, having superior accommodation for passengers, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, June 4th.
Apply to C. R. ROBINSON and CO., Hunter-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The fine first-class and fast-sailing passenger ship ROSE OF SHARON, 870 tons register, commanded by Captain WILLIAM FORSAYTH, well known in the East India trade, will be despatched about the 1st of June next.
Apply to Captain FORSAYTH, on board, Smith's Wharf; or, to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON, with despatch.—The fine first-class barque ALLANDALE, 301 tons register, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, will have quick despatch.
For light freight or passage, having good accommodation for cabin and steerage passenger apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or CHURCH and MOLISON, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.—The fine first-class ship SPEEDY, 1020 tons, Captain J. H. NIGHTINGALE, is fast filling up, and will be despatched about the middle of June. Has splendid accommodation for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
For freight or passage apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

WASHINGTON IRVING for London.—The above vessel has still two cabins disengaged, for which early application is necessary, and being a full ship, will positively sail early in June.
Apply to Captain DURRANT on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, 4-64ths of the screw steamer WILLIAM DENNY, now trading between this port and Auckland, together with the profits from the date of her arrival at Sydney. Capitalists should not neglect this opportunity, particularly those engaged in the New Zealand trade.
Apply to ANDREW WILSON, 213, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, the A1 American ship MASON, 293 tons register, S. WILKINSON, master. The above vessel has been newly coppered, and having had a thorough overhaul, is open for freight or charter to any part of the world.
Apply to WILKINSON BROTHERS and CO., Macquarie-place, or J. B. METCALFE, Esq., Bridge-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER to any part of the world, the Greek brig TELEMACHUS, of 250 tons burthen. Apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

WANTED to CHARTER or Purchase, a thorough first-class ship, from 400 to 500 tons register, with good 'tween decks fore and aft, and well found in stores. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

WANTED to CHARTER, a first class vessel of 250 to 300 tons, to proceed to an eastern port. Apply to LAMB, SPRY, and CO., Fort-street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE or Charter, a First-class vessel of 200 tons register. Apply to JAMES MERRIMAN, Whaler's Arms, Miller's Point.

BARQUE SIR JOHN HARVEY.—Shippers will please send in Bills of Lading and pass Customs Entries before 12 o'clock TO DAY. Balances of passage-money must be paid during to-day, as this vessel will be towed out to sea on Tuesday morning. ANDREW WILSON, 213, George-street. Monday, 4th June, 55.

FINAL NOTICE.—THALESTRIS, from London.—This vessel is presented from discharging for want of entries being passed. Consignees are informed unless the same be made before 12 o'clock THIS DAY the goods impeding the discharge of the vessel will be entered and stored at their risk and expense. L. and S. SPYER and Co., agents, Wynyard-square, June 4.

SHIP EDMOND EN HOORNE, Captain Glasener, from London.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass their Custom House entries immediately, for Botts' Wharf, where the vessel is now lying ready to unload; and to take notice that all goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be entered, landed, and stored, at consignees' risk and expense. The captain and agents will not be liable for any goods after leaving the ship's tackles. WERE and PRITCHARD, agents.

SHIP MATOAKA, from LIVERPOOL.—All accounts against the above ship must be sent in, in duplicate, to the office of the undersigned by noon THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised. SMITH, BROTHERS, Sussex-street. June 4.

GANYMEDE.—All accounts against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate on or before MONDAY, the 4th instant, at noon, to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents, Exchange-buildings.

QUAY BERTHS Vacant at the Commercial Wharf. Apply to THOMAS CROFT and SON

AUSTRALASIAN WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—York-street Chapel.—The First Annual Meeting of the Sydney North Auxiliary will be held in York-street Chapel, at 6½ P.M. THIS EVENING. The Rev. John Thomas (of the Tonga Mission), the Rev. Joan Cope (from England), the Rev. Messrs. Boyce, Voller, Slatyer, and Kent, with others, will address the meeting. A Collection will be made in aid of the Mission Funds.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIAL LODGE, No. 260 on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.—The brethren are requested to attend at their Lodge Room, at 7 o'clock, it being the monthly night for ballot for officers, and other business. By order of the W. Master.

AN EXTRAORDINRY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company will be held on MONDAY, the 28th May instant, at 12 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Committee of Members and Directors appointed to consider the "propriety and manner of transforming the Association into a Joint-Stock Company," or to recommend such other measures as they may consider desirable. By order of the Board of Directors, J. S. MITCHELL, secretary. Sydney Fire Insurance Company, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, 9th May, 1855.
Note.—The above Meeting will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, instead of the 28th instant. J. S. MITCHELL, secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.—Proprietors of shares in this Bank are hereby requested to take notice that the tenth call of £1 per share, being the last call of the capital of the Bank, has been determined upon, to be payable at the Bank Offices, Pitt-street North, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, 1855.
By order of the Board of Directors,
22nd May, 1855. EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.—A BAZAAR will be held in aid of this charity, on THURSDAY, June 7th, in the Botanical Gardens.
By the kind permission of Colonel Bloomfield and the Officers, the band of the XI. Regiment will attend.
The gates will be open at 12 o'clock. Admission, one shilling; children, sixpence.
By order of the Committee,
M. M. WOOLLEY, Hon. Secretary.

HUME TESTIMONIAL FUND.—At a Public Meeting, held at the Royal Hotel, Goulburn, on Tuesday, May 15, 1855—D. Patterson, Esq., in the chair, it was unanimously resolved,
I. That this meeting, regretting the culpable neglect with which Hamilton Hume, Esq., the discoverer of the Southern Country, has been treated, pledges itself to use its best exertions to wipe out this reproach.
II. That Messrs. Slatterie and Wilkinson be requested to act as Joint Secretaries to the Provisional Committee.
III. That the proceedings of this meeting be embodied in circulars, to be sent to such gentlemen as may be likely to co-operate.
IV. That Mr. R. Craig be requested to act as Treasurer to the Provisional Committee.
V. That these resolutions be advertised in the *Goulburn Herald*, the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and *Empire*, the *Melbourne Argus*, and *Morning Herald*, and *Geelong Advertiser*.
The sum of ten (£10) pounds having been subscribed in the room to meet preliminary expenses, and the usual vote of thanks awarded to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.
(Signed) A. J. SLATTERIE, A. WILKINSON, } Joint Secretaries.

INDEPENDENT RIFLE CLUB.—The members of the above Club are requested to attend at Watson's Bay, THIS DAY, (Monday) 4th June, to shoot for the monthly prize, a new rifle. Target 150 yards.
P.S.—A meeting of all the members will be held on TUESDAY evening, June 5th, at 7 o'clock, at Mr. DRIVER'S, corner of King and Elizabeth streets.

LEINSTER MARINE LODGE, 266.—An Emergency Meeting THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock precisely.—J. J. KYLE, secretary.

NEWTOWN RIFLE CLUB.—The second quarterly meeting of the members of the above club will take place THIS DAY (Monday), June 4, for prize shooting, at the ground, near the Botany-road, shooting to commence at 12 o'clock precisely. By order, SYLVESTER SYMONS, Honorary Secretary.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—A Meeting of the Committee will be held at their rooms, 213, George-street, THIS EVENING, the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.
THOMAS BARKER
THOS. WHISTLER SMITH } Joint treasurers and
CHAS KEMP } secretaries.
Patriotic Fund Committee Rooms, 213, George-street.

SYDNEY LAND and BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.—A Special General Meeting of the Members will be held at 45, Pitt street North, on MONDAY, 4th instant, at 7 o'clock p.m., to decide upon the proposed alteration in the rules.
S. W. DAVISON, secretary.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Meeting of the Members of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company will be held TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, to consider the propriety of transforming the Company into a Joint Stock Company. Members are particularly requested to attend, as the measure is one of importance.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK are Buyers and Sellers of Drafts on London at the current rates. The £1 Bills Drafts on London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., payable on demand, may be obtained at the Bank on application.—EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.
BANK POST BILLS, WITH INTEREST ADDED.
This Bank will issue its Bills payable in Sydney at 3, 6, and 12 months' date, for such even sums as may be required, to which interest will be added, according to their currency, at the rates of 2, 4, and 5 per cent. per annum, such drafts to be payable to "bearer," or "order," and, when required, instantly discounted at the current rates. Customers of the Bank will be allowed to draw against them on deposits.
By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed) EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Bridge-street, removed from Macquarie-place.—Applications for Insurance will be received daily, from 10 to 4. JOHN B. METCALFE, ship and Insurance Broker.

NEW SOUTH WALES TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Members of the above are informed, that Nominations to fill the Offices of President, Treasurer, and Secretary, for the ensuing half-year, will be received up to 6 o'clock P.M. on SATURDAY next, June 9th, addressed to the Secretary, Currency Lass, Hunter-street. By Order,
June 2nd, 1855. E. G. WILTON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid up Capital—ONE MILLION.
The Corporation's present drawing rates of exchange are as follows:—

On London	at 30 days' sight 2 per cent. premium
On the National Bank of Scotland and Provincial Bank of Ireland	demand—3¼ " "
On Ceylon, Colombo	at 30 days' sight—3¼ " "
On China, Hong Kong	at 30 days' sight—5s. per dollar.
On ditto, Canton	at 30 days' sight—5s. " (dollar
On Mauritius, Port Louis..	at 30 days' sight—1s. 2½d. per currency
On Bombay	at 30 days' sight—1s. 9½d. per rupee.
On Calcutta	at 30 days' sight—2s. 0½d. "
On Madras	at 30 days' sight—2s. 0½d. "
On Singapore	at 30 days' sight—5s. 0d. per dollar.
On Melbourne	at 15 days' sight—1 per cent premium.

Circular Notes, payable in all the most important cities in Europe, in Egypt, Syria, the United States of America, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. ..... demand—¼ per cent. premium.
The following rates of Interest are allowed:—

On the daily balance at credit of a floating Deposit	2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits requiring 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent
Ditto ditto, 6 months	3½ "
Ditto ditto, 12 months	5 "

(Notice of withdrawal can be given when the lodgment is made, or at any subsequent period.) Interest on the 12 months' notice. Deposits can be drawn half-yearly.
Rates of discount charged:—

On bills not having more than 3 months to run	6 per cent.
Ditto 4 ditto	7 ditto
Ditto beyond that term	8 ditto.

GEORGE K. INGLEBY, Manager.

Life Insurance.
CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE £100.

Age.	For One Year.	For Seven Years.	For Whole Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5	1 1 0	1 1 9	1 13 11
30	1 1 1	1 3 7	2 2 7
40	1 6 1	1 8 2	2 17 8
50	1 16 11	2 3 1	4 4 11
60	3 6 4	4 0 9	6 14 3

For rates for all other ages, and further particulars, apply to GEORGE POWNALL, 15, Castlereagh-street, Solicitor, Agent for the Institution, 8, Elizabeth-street, next Wentworth-place.

LAUNCESTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £100,000.
Established in 1852.
Directors.
W. G. Sams, Chairman | R. H. M'Kenzie
J. Fawns, Deputy Chairman | George Fisher
Robert Pott.
Secretary ..... John Grant Smith
Solicitor ..... Adye Douglas
Marine Surveor ..... W. Henniker
Bankers ..... Commercial Bank
Agent and Marine Surveyor, Hobart Town, J. R. Bateman.
Agents at Melbourne, Fallenstein and M'Keehney.
Marine Surveyor, ditto, Owen Fallenstein.
Agents at Geelong, Holmes, White, and Co.
Agent at Adelaide, Frederick Fisher.
Marine Surveyor, ditto
Agent at Sydney, Henry Fisher.
Marine Surveyor ditto, Captain Ogilvy
The undersigned begs to notify that he has accepted the agency the above Company at Sydney, and is now ready to effect
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCES
to any reasonable extent, terms of which may be ascertained on application to HENRY FISHER, 25, George-street, agent for the Launceston Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Sydney, July 28.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Chairman—Charles Kemp, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Thos. Holt, jun., Esq.
Directors.
M. E. Murnin, Esq. | John Fairfax, Esq.
J. F. Josephson, Esq. | S. D. Gordon, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hunt, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. James S. Mitchell.
COUNTRY AGENTS
Who will afford information to all persons wishing to insure and receive applications for insurance of properties in their respective districts,

For the Town and district of Parramatta...	Mr. J. F. Staff,	
" " "	Windsor	Mr. John Dawson,
" " "	Bathurst	Mr. Sam. B. Sarjeant,
" " "	Goulburn	Mr. Robert Craig,
" " "	Maitland	Mr. Alexander Dodds.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced scale of their rates of premium:—
Section A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.
Section B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.
Section C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 30s. per cent.
FIFTY PER CENT. of the premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, of all yearly policies, so that the actual cost of Insurance will be one-half only of the above rates.
This Company is established upon the principles of the Sun Fire Office Company, which is one of the leading and most popular Fire Insurance Companies in Germany, and which established, on the occasion of the great fire in Hamburg, the soundness of its principles. It then paid all losses in full, without inconvenience to its members.
All parties desirous of insuring in this Company may satisfy themselves by previous inspection of the register book as to the ability of members to make good the amount of their respective contributions.
Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Mort's Commercial Buildings, Pitt-street.
J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.
N.B.—In case of fire, in town or suburbs, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bown, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, at the Engine Station, No. 286, George-street, Brickfield-hill; and in the Country, to the Agents of the district, whose presence at the fire should be immediately obtained.
No. 55-52. City Commissioners' Office,
Sydney, 30th May, 1855.

CLEANSING THE STREETS.—To Contractors.—Tenders will be received at this Office, until MONDAY, the 11th June, at 12 o'clock noon, from parties willing to contract for Cleansing the Streets throughout the city, in accordance with specifications, to be seen on application at the office of the City Surveyor. Tenders to be endorsed—"Tenders for Cleansing Streets." By order of the Commissioners. CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, secretary.

NOTICE.—PARRAMATTA ROAD TRUST.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, the 13th June next, at 7 o'clock, p.m., from persons willing to undertake to quarry, break, and cart a quantity of blue stone metal (broken to the usual gauge), to the value of about £300; commencing in the hollow on the Parramatta side of Lake Hughes' new house on the western road.
The road will be prepared, and the metal spread by the laborers of the Parramatta Road Trust; the metal to be eighteen feet wide, seven inches deep in the centre, and five inches deep at the sides. Parties tendering to state at per lineal yard.
Tenders are also invited at the same time from parties willing to undertake to fill in the sides of the Lane Bridge, on the Windsor-road, about 300 yards, to the breadth of three feet from the outer edges of roadway, and to clean out all tracks, and cart gravel from the pit about 300 yards on the Windsor side of the bridge; to raise the centre of the road way twelve inches above the sides, and the tracks to be kept filled in for one month after the gravel has been carted and spread on.
Further particulars may be known, on application to E. L. ROWLING, clerk and treasurer.
Road Trust Office, Parramatta, 22nd May, 1855.

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 28th May, 1855.
SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received at this Office, on TUESDAY, the 5th June, at noon, for the supply of the undermentioned articles of provisions, for service of the North Australian Expedition, viz.:
2000 lbs. b. con
2000 lbs. preserved fresh beef
The Beef to be colonial, winter cured, of the best quality, and subject to approval after delivery. The sides to be of medium size. The Preserved Beef to be in tins not exceeding 6 lbs., of the best quality, either English or colonial, which must be stated in the tender, and subject to approval in the following manner, namely:—After delivery of the whole quantity, two tins in every 100 will be selected, and opened, and if the beef is approved the contractor to replace the open tins at his own expense—if not approved to be at once removed.
The articles to be delivered at the Commissariat Stores, Lower George-street, within 14 days of the acceptance of the tender.
Any further information that may be required can be obtained at this office.
JOHN B. PRICE, D.A.C.G.

RAILWAYS.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Commissioners for Railways, No. 6, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, till the 15th day of June instant, at noon, from parties willing to undertake the construction of a line of railway from Hexham to Maitland, according to detailed plans, Specifications and conditions open for examination at the Railway Office. By order of the Commissioners for Railways. T. L. EBSWORTH, secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS, Builders, &c. — Tenders required for the erection of three first-class houses, at Woollcomooloo, on or before the 21st June next. Plans and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. MOLESWORTH, Northern Assurance Company, 4, Charlotte-place.

ASSISTED PASSAGES to AUCKLAND.—The undersigned is authorised by the Provincial Government of Auckland to assist emigrants of good character, who are desirous of repairing to that important and rising colony—to consist of the following classes:—
Agricultural labourers
Domestic servants
Mechanics—various trades.
WILLIAM LOCHHEAD, Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEWTOWN, &c.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned butchers of O'Connell Town, have agreed to discontinue all Sunday traffic from this time forward, believing it to be both injurious and sinful.
GEORGE DAVIS, HENRY HUDSON,
JOSEPH DAVIS, WILLIAM BALDICK.
CHARLES HUDSON. JOHN CHAPMAN.
O'Connell Town, June 1st, 1855.

MR. H. HOUGHTON, being about to return to England for a few months, will be happy to receive index to and to execute such orders as may be entrusted to his care, either in England or on the Continent. During his absence, Mr. THOMPSON will conduct the business in Sydney; and all claims against Mr. Houghton are requested to be sent in to the Office, 55, Hunter-street, for immediate settlement. Sydney, May 29, 1855.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Patron.—His Excellency the Governor-General.
Patroness.—Lady Denison.
President.—Honorable J. H. Plunkett, M.L.C.
Vice-President.—Dr. H. G. Douglass, M.L.C.
Conductor.—Mr. F. W. C. Stier.
Treasurer.—Mr. B. Mountcastle.
Committee.
Hon. P. L. S. Merewether, M.L.C. | Messrs. F. Black,
Messrs. C. Younger, | M. Reynolds,
H. Speyer, | F. Faucett,
W. M'Donnell, | R. Jones, and
J. M. Richardson, | W. M'Pherson.
The first Concert of the season will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 4th of June, at the Concert Hall, Royal Hotel.
PROGRAMME.
PART 1st.
1. Symphony, No. 4 ..... Haydn.
2. Madrigal, "Down in a Flowery Vale" ..... Festa.
3. Solo (guitar), "Spanish Retreat" .....
4. "The Crimea" ..... F. Eliard.
5. Duet (Mrs. St. John Adcock and Miss F. Harris) .....
6. "The Wedding March" ..... Mendelssohn.
PART 2nd.
1. Overture, "Le Cheval de Bronze" ..... Auber.
2. Glee, "By Celia's Arbour" ..... Horsley.
3. Solo (Piano) ..... Mons. Boulanger.
4. Song ..... F. Eliard.
5. Chorus, "Trump Chorus" ..... Bishop.
6. Overture, "Clemesa di Zitto" ..... Mozart.
Annual Subscriptions: Members, Two Guineas, which entitles them to all the privileges of the Society, and two Ladies' Tickets for the Concerts of the Society; subscribers, One Guinea, which admits them and a Lady to the Concerts of the Society.
There will be six Concerts given by the Society in the year.
Members and Subscribers can obtain extra Ladies' Tickets (5s. each), and Visitors' Tickets (7s. 6d. each), for Gentlemen, non-residents of Sydney or its vicinity, by applying to any of the Gentlemen of the Committee; or to
Monsieur EUGENE PARIS, Honorary Secretary.
16, Jamison-street, Sydney, May 23th, 1855.

MR. E. BOULANGER'S CONCERT at the PRINCE of WALES THEATRE.—Mr. E. BOULANGER has the honour to announce that his CONCERT will take place at the PRINCE of WALES THEATRE on MONDAY, the 11th of June, under the Distinguished Patronage of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR-GENERAL and LADY DENISON.
Their Excellencies have signified their INTENTION to honour the CONCERT with their PRESENCE. Mr. E. BOULANGER will be assisted on this occasion by Madame FARA FLOWER, Miss YOUNG, Miss FLORA HARRIS, Mr. FRANK HOWSON, Mr. BANKS, Mr. W. STANLEY, &c. &c. DRESS CIRCLE, 5s.—Boxes (containing eight seats), £2; PARQUETTE, 5s.; UPPER BOXES, 3s. 6d.; PIT, 2s.; GALLERY, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The Exhibition that was advertised for this evening is unavoidably postponed till THURSDAY NEXT.

WOLLONGONG.—ALI-BEN-SOU-ALLE, the celebrated Turcophonist, assisted by M. VALERE, will give a Concert in this town on THURSDAY, the 7th instant.

MR. J. CLARK'S Dress Quadrille Assembly will take place at his Rooms, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission by tickets only, to be had at Mr. J. Clark's residence.

ALBERT CASINO, Castlereagh-street. Dancing every evening. DINTE, proprietor.

AUX ETRANGERS.—Mons. J. EMANUEL, Dentiste. Pose des dents minerai. Il parle Français, Hollandais, L'Italien, et L'Allemande. Chez-lui à Centquartrevingt et un George-street, pres d'Hunter-street.

GUNDAGAI.—Mr. MICHAEL NORTON, postmaster, Gundagai, has been appointed Agent for the *Sydney Morning Herald* for the district of Gundagai, in the room of Mr. J. R. O'Meara, who has resigned. Mr. Norton is furnished with the usual yellow receipt signed by the proprietor.
May 28th, 1855. JOHN FAIRFAX.

EDUCATION.—Surry Hills Academy, conducted by the Rev. J. R. HUSTON, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and efficient masters. Terms:—Boarders, sixty guineas; day pupils, eight guineas per annum, payable in advance. There are vacancies for a few pupils. A Commercial Master wanted. No vacations. 5, short-street.

DOCTOR SILVER may be consulted at No. 3, Church-hill (Wentworth House).

DR. GUNST'S HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Liverpool, near Sydney.—Treatment for acute and chronic diseases. Terms, from three to six guineas per week; consultation in Sydney, Parker's Family Hotel (York-street) every WEDNESDAY, from 11 to 1 o'clock; and treatment by correspondence.

E. CATON ROTHWELL, Broker, 130, Lower George-street, nearly opposite the *Herald* Office.

MR. J. N. SHUTTLEWORTH, Solicitor, has removed from 201, George-street, to the First Floor, at Messrs. SMITH, CROFT, and Co.'s, 279, George-street, and next door to the General Post Office.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established 1842). Address 18, George-street, near Hunter-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned beg to inform the public, that in consequence of having received large consignments of pianofortes from all the best makers in London, he has removed from his old premises, No. 171, George-street, to rooms lately occupied by the Sydney Exchange Company, at the corner of Church-hill, directly opposite Bridge-street. HENRY MARSH and CO.

REMOVAL.—J. S. NORRIE, Practical Chemist, from Pitt-street, to 381, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

REMOVAL.—B. BULL, Bricklayer and Plasterer, from Castlereagh-street to Botany Road. All orders for work in Sydney left with Mr. Baxter, chemist, Brickfield-hill, will be punctually attended to as before. General repairs and jobbing, furnace work, whitewashing, colouring, &c. Terms moderate.

WEST MAITLAND.—E. HART, Daguerrean Artist, intends resuming his profession at Farley's-terrace.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed, from the residence of the undersigned, at Newtown, on FRIDAY last, a male Kangaroo. Had on when last a leather strap round its neck. Any person finding the same and restoring him will receive the above reward. L. SAMUEL. Newtown, June 2nd, 1855.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, a Gold Brooch, between Mr. Newton's house and the Parramatta Railway. The owner is an infant baby, and a girl is kept. Apply to Mrs. PAWSEY, 22, King-street.

£5 REWARD.—WILLIAM TOWNSEND (Topsham, Devon), twenty years out.—Information requested by Mr. MADDICKS, Staines's Missing Friends' Registry, below *Herald* Office, Sydney.

£5 REWARD.—Five pounds reward will be given on convi

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

(From Saturday's Mercury.)

NOTES ON THE WHEAT AND OTHER CROPS.—We have endeavoured to obtain a statement of the present condition of the young wheat crop in this district, including the extent of ground under wheat; and have, in the course of our inquiries, learnt some particulars of other crops. At Miller's Forest about the usual quantity of wheat has been sown, and is rising above the ground. A large quantity of land which would have been sown is still under water, and much that would have been in wheat, owing to the recent floods, will probably not be ploughed this season. In regard to Louth Park, Fishery Creek, Dagworth, and Brookes' Flat, very little has been sown; although the land is now in excellent condition for ploughing. The recent floods in all the low lands have stopped the progress of the agriculturist, and the potatoes, barley, and oats have been swamped, but the corn has not sustained the damage originally anticipated. In this locality an intelligent observer remarked that there will be less wheat sown than has been for the last twenty years, although he partially corrected his statement by saying that much would depend upon the weather. On the Mulberring Creek and Sugar Loaf there is fully one third more sown at this time than last year, calculating from the boundary of the Wollombi to Maitland. Some of the wheat sown early is well up, and looks beautiful, and the sowing will be over by the middle of the month. The land is in first-rate condition, and a number of new settlers have broken ground for the first time. There is also a large stock of corn now gathering, quality first-rate, and the yield very large. At and around Hexham very little has as yet been done as to sowing, although there will be a large breadth of wheat sown. The corn has not as yet been fully gathered in, but the report is that it is very abundant, and of first-rate quality. In the Wollombi all parties are busy sowing, and clearing off the rack caused by the rains previous to ploughing, and it is probable that a large quantity of wheat will be sown. The people of the Sugar Loaf district say that they are before their friends in the Wollombi this season. All around Patrick's Plains they are getting in the seed, and about double the quantity will be sown this year, but it will be fully a month before these operations will be completed. The ground is in fine condition. On the Williams River very little has as yet been sown, although all are busy preparing, cleaning, and sowing. For seven or eight miles beyond Dungog, and all round, sowing is proceeding rapidly, and the land in wheat will be large, but as at present the corn has not been all got in, the attention of the settlers has been distracted, which will make the sowing of the wheat later than usual.

THE HANGING ROCK, May 26.—Those portions of Oakenville Creek available for sluicing are now being taken up by parties who intend giving the creek a thorough working. As this creek has been so rich, and so imperfectly worked, parties expect to reap a golden harvest by the sure and systematic mode of effectually obtaining the gold—namely, sluicing everything before them. As a great amount of labour will have to be expended, we wish the miners all the success their industry deserves. Mr. J. Gibbon is again employing men to prospect the swamp; they have obtained, as yet, only a small amount of gold, amongst which was an ounce nugget. In giving Mr. G. all the credit he merits for his praiseworthy enterprise, we cannot but imagine that he would meet with greater success if he were to enlarge the scope of his operations, and send out his men to prospect the ridges and gullies in the neighbourhood of the swamp, instead of keeping them employed sinking holes near his own door.—On Monday last Richard Robinson narrowly escaped with his life, in consequence of a man, by the name of John Gordon, having evinced great timidity in holding a horse whilst it was being harnessed into a cart, and letting the animal start off with the cart imperfectly harnessed. The wheel of the cart passed over the chest and shoulder of R. Robinson, astonishing to say, without fracturing a bone; he, however, received severe bruises, which caused great oppression over the region of the heart, which was greatly relieved by timely blood-letting. He is now, we are happy to say, in a fair way of recovery.

RESULT OF SALES.—Result of sales by Mr. A. Dodds since last report:—Two half-acre allotments in George-street, East Maitland, £80; 18 head of horses, various, for £148 2s 6d; 1 stock horse, £15; 1 mare, £15 5s; 600 fat sheep, at 12s 7d each; 1659 fat sheep, for £918 17s 6d; 82 head of fat cattle, inferior, for £263 17s. Grand total, £1801 12s.

THE MAITLAND PATRIOTIC FUND COMMITTEE.—We are sorry to learn that the sub-committee of this body, who undertook to perform the duty of seeing to the collections being duly made and transmitted, have for some time omitted to meet, and that the treasurer and secretary are unable therefore to transact even the most necessary business.

COMMERCIAL AND MARKETS.

Trade is good.

Five bales of greasy wool have been purchased at 7d. per lb., and two bales clean at 14d. per lb.

In sheepskins twenty bundles have been purchased at 4½d. per lb.

A considerable quantity of wheat has been purchased at 16s. per bushel, and a small lot at 15s. 9d. per bushel.

About 1200 bushels new maize have been purchased at 7s. per bushel, and a lot of old maize at 9s. per bushel.

In farm produce, bacon is quoted at 10d. per lb., wholesale, and lard at 10d. per lb.

In dairy produce, fresh butter has been purchased at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb. wholesale; salt butter from 1s. 6d. to 1s 9d per lb., and a large lot of very superior, for export to Melbourne, at 1s 10d. Cheese has been quoted at from 9d to 1s per lb., and a lot for the Melbourne market at 11d per lb.

In poultry, fowls have been purchased at from 3s to 3s 6d per pair wholesale; ducks, 5s; geese, 10s to 11s; turkeys 11s. Eggs 2s 6d per dozen, wholesale.

In vegetables, potatoes have been purchased at from 10s to 12s per cwt. wholesale; onions 18s per cwt.; cabbages from 1s to 1s 6d per dozen; pumpkins, 1s 6d to 2s per dozen.

In fruit, oranges have been purchased at from 9d to 1s per dozen wholesale.

First flour is 40s; seconds, 36s; bran, 16s.

SUMMARY OF MINING INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Ovens and Murray Advertiser 26th May.)

SINCE our last report, everything has been going on much in the same style as usual. A great quantity of rain has fallen, and from general appearances, it is probable that we shall have a wet winter. The rush on the Three-mile Creek is turning out very well, and there are many miners engaged, most of whom appear to be satisfied. Spring Creek seems to be more thickly populated of late, notwithstanding the 'rushes' to the Woolshed and Three-mile Creek that have lately taken place. The Yahcandandah diggings continue to prosper, although, it is to be feared, that the late heavy rain may cause some damage to machinery and claims in the bed of the Creek. We fear that the operations on the Buckland may be similarly affected.

Athough there has been little of novelty or local interest occuring during the last few days, we have one piece of intelligence which we reserved as a *bonne bouche*. At Snake Valley, a very beautiful specimen, weighing about 28lbs., composed of quartz and red clay, and containing a tolerable proportion of the precious metal, has, within the last few days, been taken out of a claim in 'Long Dick's Gulley.' It is said several rich claims have lately been worked in this quarter, and it appears to be the opinion of those who are acquainted with the locality, that the lead in this gulley which was lost last year has been again struck. If this is the case, we may expect to hear of another great 'rush.' There is no doubt, whatever, as to the genuineness of the specimen. Referring to our statements in last week's issue, concerning the favourable prospects of the Sandy Creek diggings, we can with confidence, confirm what has already been stated with regard to the rich claim that was recently opened at this place; the truth of the statement having been vouched for by a most respectable storekeeper of this township, who likewise carries on business at Sandy Creek. It has always been to us a marvel to account for the smallness of the population on the Ovens Gold Fields. Surely miners on the larger, but less productive diggings, cannot take the trouble to consider, or they would be struck with the comparative superiority of the yield of these mines over all others in the colony; a fact so palpable in itself, that it needs alone reference to the escort returns, and contrast of population, to establish beyond a doubt the accuracy of the statement. Probably one of the greatest drawbacks to the prosperity of this district, is its distance from the metropolis. There is a general impression that the Ovens is somewhere within a few miles of the world's end; or, at least, 'out of humanity's reach.' It is nevertheless within 200 miles of Melbourne, and the journey is by no means a disagreeable one.

SWAN HILL.—We have been blessed with a copious fall of rain during the last three weeks, and already its good effects have been felt. The land—hills and plains—have assumed a green appearance, very refreshing to the eye. If the same mild weather continue, which we enjoy, for a month longer, there will be no lack of feed in this quarter, and plenty of fat stock for your market in the spring will be the result. The Murray rose about a foot some ten days since, but it has again fallen to its former level, and is still falling; but if, as may reasonably be surmised, there has been a fall of rain in the mountains, we may expect the river to rise again in a week or so. The township of Castle Donnington still stands where it did. There is but little improvement to notice. The only excitement ever experienced by its inhabitants is caused by the occasional arrival of a steam boat, which for a day or two drives away the Sunday-like appearance which it ever otherwise wears.—*Bendigo Advertiser.*

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE IS A DANGEROUS THING.

(From the Argus.)

AMONG the symptoms of Australian natural growth which now frequently become apparent, the changed tone adopted by the English press is worth observation. The English papers now deem it incumbent upon them, at all events, to appear conversant with our politics. Some knowledge of our geography is also spreading rapidly; and the number of persons who know that Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide are not identical, has of late surprisingly increased. The dandy in one of Lever's last novels, who described the sudden disappearance from the world of fashion of a brother dandy, (saying that he had gone to the diggings, and was driving a coach between San Francisco and Geelong,) would now have to seek in Downing-street for an auditory sufficiently unacquainted with Australian affairs to accept that account.

The Ballaarat disturbances will undoubtedly have given a great impetus to the study of Australian concerns. It was evident that even the preliminary riot at Bentley's hotel had excited considerable attention; and when full particulars of the fight at the Eureka Stockade reached England, we may be sure that a vast number of able editors and others went vigorously to work at our files, not because these eloquent men cared twopence about us, it may be, but because, for English party purposes, it is essential to show, on the one hand, the frightful condition in which Australian society must be, to permit a rebellion under the mild paternal sway of the Colonial Office; on the other, the terrible amount of bureaucratic corruption that must pervade that office, to drive into rebellion so peaceful and prosperous a people as those of Australia.

Moreover, while it requires immense application of a very powerful mind to procure even a tolerable understanding of the interests, hopes, fears, affections, and animosities of a distant colony, a fight of any kind is a broad and palpable fact, that can be understood at once; and indolent people, who will not be troubled with our politics, will eagerly snatch at the excitement of a rebellion—even if as small and abortive as that of Ballaarat. As many minds will thus be occupied with that affair, it will become the business of some to attempt to account for it; and no doubt, in the course of their investigation, a knowledge of many wholesome truths will be acquired.

Already the criticisms on our affairs that have appeared in several English papers are highly interesting; and the article from the *Economist*, which we extracted last week, has deservedly attracted considerable attention. In many respects, the *Economist* ranks above almost all English journals. It does not speak in the trumpet-tones of the *Times*, indeed, but it is incomparably more honest than that mighty watcher of the way the wind blows. In painstaking research, and in knowledge of social science, the writers in the *Economist* have probably the advantage of most writers in the *Times*. The *Examiner* is much more brilliant than the *Economist*; but the light and attractive essays of the former are wanting in many of the characteristics of the latter. The *Economist* is among journals what Joseph Hume was among statesmen. Solid, conscientious, industrious, logical, and withal somewhat dull, it pursues its steady and useful career. It is the slave of no party, but presents in its leaders the results of careful reasoning upon assiduously collected facts. On such questions as that of the state of our affairs, the views it adopts are likely to be much more accurate than those of nine-tenths of even the cultivated classes in England. Moreover, it is a much more influential journal than its mere circulation would lead one to suppose; for it circulates almost exclusively amongst the most intelligent ranks in the community, and with its own readers has very great weight. In no English newspaper should we expect to find greater knowledge, and more just views, of Australian politics, than in the *Economist*; and in some respects, the recent article on the condition of Victoria does not disappoint such expectations. We find that the writer has really been reading the Melbourne papers, examining the estimates,—Mr. Foster's original estimates for the current year—and seeking to arrive at just conclusions. Facts and figures are quoted with accuracy, and compared with care; the cultivated writer proceeds to reason upon the data he has collected, and the result of all his labour is the apprehension that we shall speedily relapse into our primitive insignificance; that having "gone up like a rocket, we shall come down like the stick," as the phrase goes,—and finally he makes an elaborate comparison between Melbourne and Herne Bay.

Does the reader know Herne Bay? Is appreciating the *Economist's* comparison, we enjoy the advantage of having been in both the places compared. Herne Bay is a wretched abortion of a cockney watering-place; as dull as ditchwater during the weeks that are supposed to constitute its "gay" season, and correspondingly more dull during the remainder of the year. The great attraction of the place is a rickety wooden pier, about a mile long, stretching across a waste of flat sloppy sand. Up and down this pier, upon an absurd tramway, plies a sailing omnibus! and when you have seen that, you have seen the arts and the commerce and all that is Herne Bay. And the *Economist*, to give its readers a just idea of our probable fate, likens us to this dismal settlement! "If this reckless system" of Government extravagance "be not at once put down, the colony will be in a few months or years, and so remain for ages, a miserable ruin; like Herne Bay, there will be foundations of barracks, of palaces, of churches, and lines of streets, but no man to dwell therein. Already those who can escape the wreck are coming away with their fortunes, and Victoria, unless there be wisdom and power at home to correct the evil, will fall as fast into decay as it has risen into notice."

What a mass of incongruous nonsence this is to be sure! One knows not which absurdity to deal with first; but we might indeed despair, if we had to trust to that home wisdom and knowledge of our condition, of which this is a sample. The more direct inference we draw from the statements of the *Economist* is—the hopelessness of all expectations of English aid in disentangling the skein of our affairs. The man who writes the marvellous words we have quoted is obviously a man of ability, a pains-taking inquirer, an unbiassed observer. In all these respects, he is no doubt incomparably superior to the Downing-street clerk who represents "the wisdom and power at home" to us,—occasionally to such terrible purpose. Yet, is it not apparent that, with all his ability and research, the writer of the *Economist* has failed to obtain the least conception of our real state. His earlier figures and calculations are, indeed, good enough, because the fundamental truths of arithmetic are unaffected by distance. Two and two added together in Australia, make precisely the gross sum they would do if the same elaborate process were carried out amid the "wisdom and power at home." The *Economist*, being told what is our taxation, and what our population, calculates how much that comes to per head, and presents in a startling arithmetical light what English taxation would be if levied in like proportion. But when he quits this track, and give us a glimpse at his *general conception* of Victoria, we at once see his utter incompetency to guide us, and devoutly pray that the "power at home" may shortly be as little displayed as its "wisdom" is in the commentary before us.

It should never be forgotten that the gentleman who got us into the financial position which the *Economist* describes was an emanation from the "wisdom and power at home." It is when we trust to such wisdom and power, that we get into scrapes, and have to send for a plain-spoken Geelong gentleman farmer to put things to rights. People make fortunes, and then "escape from the wreck." Did anybody ever make three and sixpence at Herne Bay? Wreck, indeed! The only rock on which we are likely to split is that of the very wisdom and power extolled. True, the Government may have been monstrously extravagant; but the productive power of Victoria is such that the debt which this extravagance has entailed could be paid off with ease within the year. We are taxed, it may be, at a great sum per head; but we are so well off, that after paying this tax, we remain rich. With resources but fractionally developed, in consequence of the restrictions with which the "wisdom and power at home" have hemmed us in, the production per head of the population is as surprisingly great as the taxation. Commerce is reviving,—labour well paid,—social disturbances at an end,—new fields for industry in quartz-crushing, in agriculture, and in other ways, are beginning to be cultivated. All that we want is to be well rid of the meddling wisdom and power that misconceives and impedes our operations. Some blunders we may expect to make, and for experience in the art of self-government we must expect to pay; but when we once get into our own hands the power of regulating our own affairs, the *Economist* will find that year after year the anticipated wreck will be deferred, and that on the Herne Bay foundation, which he ridicules, there is rising a solid superstructure, of which we may well be proud, and at which he may yet live to be astonished.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON GOLD MINING AND DIGGING.

(Abridged from the Melbourne Morning Herald.)

GOLD MINING INVESTMENTS.—Gold mining is a subject of the deepest interest to the capitalists as well as to the working men of Victoria. Whatever may be the amount of treasure hidden in the quartz formation of the colony, it cannot be brought to light without the aid of capital; and there are few branches of industry wherein the risk of loss is greater, or which require a more judicious application of capital, or a more correct knowledge of practical details. Information, therefore, upon every branch of gold mining, is essential to the man of capital, and cannot fail to prove interesting to many, who, dissatisfied with the slow process of accumulating a fortune in ordinary commercial pursuits, may be tempted to risk a certain amount upon some inviting auriferous vein. It will therefore be our endeavour to give the most reliable information only, and to exercise the strictest impartiality in all respects.

PROSPECTING IN QUARTZ.—That there are vast fortunes in the golden reefs of Australia there cannot be the slightest doubt; and it is equally certain that by judicious investments and economical arrangements, individuals and companies will accumulate wealth very rapidly. In commencing operations, hasty action is to be especially guarded against. In California, where quartz operations have been entered into upon an extensive scale, a great fault has been precipitancy in the erection of expensive machinery. In many cases, the capital has been exhausted in the carriage and erection of machinery before the mine has been opened or even properly prospected. In South America, where mining has been conducted as economically, perhaps, as almost any where else, when a vein is discovered, a company is formed, the vein is properly laid out and secured, an assessment is made on each individual, and the first call is seldom for a less sum than £4000 or £5000. This is for the purpose of prospecting; for there are many points to be observed and investigated before any machinery should be erected. Such, for instance, as:—1st. The width and extent of the vein in length and depth. 2nd. The average yield of gold from different assays, by washing, acids, smelting, and amalgamation. 3rd. The situation of the vein, whether easy of access, &c. 4th. The leading mineral of the vein, whether hard or soft, solid, or slaty. 5th. The easiness or difficulty of conducting water and transporting timber to the work. These and many more must be considered before the vein can be pronounced worth working, as they comprise the expense of obtaining and reducing the ore. For an enterprise of this kind, it is more prudent to spend a comparatively small amount in the examination of the vein before investing a large capital. If, after this investigation, the vein should prove of sufficient value to put up machinery, another assessment is made for this purpose, and operations commence.

AMALGAMATING MACHINES.—The following remarks upon amalgamation, by Mr. John Calvert, may interest some of our gold miners:—"Considering the amount of talent and ingenuity that has lately been expended in attempting to extract gold from its matrices, many who are ignorant of the nature of gold ores wonder why so little has been accomplished by all the machines we have heard and seen so much of. If the various inventors had studied the subject better, we should not have had so many ridiculous blunders, and so much money wasted. The great difficulty, which nearly everybody seems to shirk, is to bring the metal into its metallic appreciable form, so that it may either be extracted by mercury or washing. I have upwards of 300 different varieties of gold ore, not one of which, while in its present natural state, would leave one atom of gold behind with the mercury, with which it was brought in contact, in any machine yet invented. In other words, amalgamation will never take place with gold unless in its native malleable form, and only then when perfectly free and clean from other matters. If native gold occurs with oxide of iron, gossans, or ferruginous conglomerates, such as form part of the bed-rock of the Turon, and many other gold-bearing rivers, it may be extracted by amalgamation, provided every particle of gold is brought in contact with the mercury. The same would apply to quartz containing native gold, excepting that it is more difficult to bring every particle in contact; mere crushing will not do it, for if you examine the fine grains of sand afterwards with a magnifying glass, you will find many particles of quartz enclosing smaller particles of gold; therefore, a large quantity of the metallic and all the non-metallic gold is lost when quartz is merely crushed or ground, and brought in contact with mercury. The stuff these amalgamating machines would extract most gold from with least loss, would be sand and earths, where gold existed free and independent.

STAMPERS AND SHAKING TABLES.—The comparative failure for practical purposes of most of the machines for quartz crushing and amalgamating, and the success which has, in many cases, attended the use of stampers and shaking tables, must cause the latter to have the preference until some new process is discovered. This method is adopted by many of the mining companies in California. It is, briefly, as follows: The quartz rock is first broken into pieces, sufficiently small to admit of its entering the mouth of the stamp-bed, where it is crushed by ponderous iron stampers, and is carried off by the stream of water which enters the stamp-bed with it, through numerous small channels, down an inclined plane, into the shaking tables; here it comes into contact with the quicksilver that is placed there for the purpose of amalgamation; the oscillation of the tables continues, the stream carrying the sand with it; from thence it reaches the second tier of tables, and so on, under the rubbing stones, till at length the refuse sand passes off to the outside of the building. The rubbing stones are found useful in freeing the ore from sulphur and other impurities, which impede the process of amalgamation. The operation of taking-up and washing-out is generally performed once in 24 hours. The contents of the shaking-tables are emptied into the receiver, where they undergo a second cleansing; the amalgam is then extracted, either by a retort, or by straining through chamois leather.

ORIGIN OF GOLD.—The following is the generally received theory as to the origin of gold and other metals:—The whole surface or crust of the earth is in a condition of crystallisation, proving that previous to its present solidity, it must have been in a free or liquid state. It was at this liquid and gaseous period that all the substances, from the most dense to the lightest, arranged themselves in vast parallel layers or strata, according to their specific gravities. When the cooling process had sufficiently advanced, the hard crust was broken up by the shrinking or contraction of the interior; mountains were formed, and all the irregularities of violent disruption took place. Coeval with this shrinking, fissures or huge cracks were made; from this source alone have metals been brought to the surface. The amount of the precious, or any of the metals, is most insignificant to the vast beds which exist in the interior. In some places the liquid quartz, containing the gold, ran over the mountain sides. From the disintegration or decomposition of this quartz, by the action of water and the atmosphere, the gold has been liberated, forming our surface mines, or gold-fields. The uncertainty connected with quartz mining arises from the vein or fissure not being of uniform depth, only those portions which have extended to the great gold strata containing the metal.

GOLD WASHING.—The first essays at gold washing were with the pan; then followed the Georgia cradle or rocker; next the long tom; and, finally, the sluice and puddling machine. Washing-stuff requires different modes of treatment, according to its composition or tenacity. Any stuff that is sufficiently rich will, of course, pay with the pan; but a rush to a rich place will soon make it poor for the pan and cradle, when, if a fall of water could be had, it would pay with the tom. But heads of water are not easily found, and puddling on a large scale is the final process through which an already well-worked field will pay. Puddling machines, of course, would have paid best at the start, and an immense amount of labour would have been saved by their adoption sooner; but then, virgin fields were rich enough for the ruder appliances, and people had no time for experiments; no time for improvements; and so they worked on with such means as were most convenient. But the cream having been taken off the older fields, men have been forced into the improved wholesale system of washing with puddling machines and sluices. The latter mode is that most generally adopted in California, but there, as a general thing, the auriferous deposit is neither so hard or tenacious as in Australia, and an abundance of water is generally at command for sluices. But the "stuff" here is generally too stiff for sluicing, and a great fall is not necessary for puddling, consequently the latter method suits the circumstances and answers the purposes of the miners. Races and flumes may not be constructed on a large scale, but the formation of great reservoirs of water, as recommended in the report of the Gold-fields Commission, would go far towards supplying the demand for water during the dry season.

MINERS' LAMPS.—It is singular, considering the facility with which whale oil may be procured, that an effort has not been made to introduce lamps for mining purposes. In the German mines, brass lamps, about three inches in diameter, are used. They are placed in a wooden case, lined with tin, which serves as a reflector, and will burn for about ten hours. The prime cost of one of these lamps in Hamburg is said to be about 6d. If kept clean, more light is obtained from one of them than from an ordinary candle.

BREAD-BAKING IN THE BUSH.

(Correspondent of the Age.)

TEA, mutton, and damper, which have become proverbial all the world over, as an Australian settler's fare, have long made way in our more populated districts for the more varied dietary of English and other cooks, but there are many homesteads in which a little prudence and economy are requisite to make, where the family are numerous, both ends meet; and perhaps there is no item which appears in such an overwhelming force in the weekly housekeeping accounts as the baker's bill. And why this should be I have ever been at a loss to make out, for what with our wood fires and camp ovens on the one hand, and thanks to Brother Jonathan, American stoves with their admirable little "bakeries" on the other, a frugal little housewife can always, at a loss of about half an hour a day, supply bread for her family. It is all a parcel of fashionable nonsense to say, "I never made a loaf in my life;" and it is equally as absurd to suppose that a lady cannot learn; reverse the motto, What ladies have done ladies may do, and I hope many of my fair readers will be enabled by the following hints to deprive the baker of a portion of his monopoly, thus saving her husband's pocket, or adding to her household goods.

The best wheat is now 16s. per bushel; flour, £43 per ton, or 50s. to 55s. the sack; and bread is twenty pence the loaf, of dubious weight, but which is confidently supposed to be 4 lbs.; now, to any reasoning man, it must be obvious, that comparing this price of bread and flour, the former cannot be of that wholesome, sweet, and pure nature which it ought to be, but that some deleterious and foreign matter must be added, to make up for the deficiency in price; for it is not to be supposed that bakers generally are such philanthropic individuals as to sell bread at a loss, much less is it to be supposed that they sell bread made purely of flour at the price; this being the case, it behoves the mother of a family to provide for them that principal article of human consumption as pure and as wholesome as it possibly can be made.

It is not at all likely that flour will fall in price this year, and those who have laid in a stock whilst cheap, will compel them who have failed in so doing, to make use of bad and damaged flour to compete with them in low prices, to the injury of the public. Without entering into sanitary arguments on the danger and injury of using sour and damaged imported bread stuffs, we will at once commence the subject of this article; but first one observation—I am informed, what with one expense and another, the bakers, to gain a profit at the present price of flour, must turn out sixty-five to seventy pounds of bread, out of seventy pounds of flour!!! and I think the most simple calculator, making allowance for flour, labour, yeast, salt, fuel, and even add bad debts, will be able to work out the problem.

As before stated, a bag of flour, weighing 200 lbs., will cost at the present market rate, say 55s., and this should turn out at least forty-seven loaves, four pounds each, though fifty should be the proper complement. The size of your baking, or the amount of flour to be made up, depends on the size of your family; and as an illustration, I will suppose you are to make up twenty pounds of flour into bread, or five loaves, the outlay will be as under:—

	s.	d.
20 lbs. flour	5	6
Yeast	0	9
Fuel	1	0
Salt	0	3
	7	6

or eighteen-pence for a four-pound loaf, in these our dear times, of the purest bread, made from the best flour, and containing no deleterious matter.

The kneading trough should be kept solely for the purpose of making bread, and used for nothing else; the flour should be placed in this, and well hand-rubbed to separate and break the lumps. The flour should then be heaped up in the centre from the sides of the trough. In the middle of this a hole should be made, into which must be poured the yeast; for this quantity of flour half a pint will be enough, which must be mixed with about a pint of lukewarm water; when this has been poured into the hole, it should be stirred up with a spoon, to mix a little of the flour with it, till it forms a thinnish batter. Over the surface of this, strew a little dry flour, and cover the whole with a cloth; placing the trough at such a distance from the fire as the climate and weather require, to keep it moderately heated. When the crust on the top of the batter cracks, it is ready to begin to knead. This is to be done gradually, commencing with the part immediately round the yeast, adding more water, which should be lukewarm, till the whole is amalgamated; this is the nicest and most laborious part of the business, every particle of flour must be handled and mixed, or little dry lumps will appear in the baked loaves; and besides which, the yeast, to give regular and equal fermentation to the whole mass must be duly mixed throughout. The salt can now be added—a handful will be sufficient—or when the water is being poured in. After the whole has been well kneaded, and worked with the fist, the whole should be rolled up into a lump, and dusted over with a little flour, covered over with a cloth to keep warm and to ferment. After it has remained about twenty minutes or half-an-hour, it must be cut up into lumps, as near of a size as possible, kneaded again separately, and placed in the oven. In about two hours the whole will be baked.

The great secret is to have your oven of the proper heat, and experience alone can guide a person in this matter, as much depends on the size and shape of the oven.

I should remark, white gum and wattle-tree wood are not recommended for heating ovens, in consequence of their resinous nature.

Twists, and fancy shaped loaves, of course can be made in an indefinite variety, but the principle is the same in their manufacture, excepting perhaps by the addition of a little carbonate of soda and milk, to make them light and spongy.

Flour can be easily detected whether good or bad; good flour when clasped or squeezed up in the hand, remaining in a solid lump, shewing the impression made with the fingers and skin; when kneaded it is very ductile, partaking of an elastic and glutinous nature, is easy to work up, and, being adhesive, can be squeezed, elongated, or drawn out, without breaking. Bad flour of course has opposite qualities.

It frequently happens that good yeast cannot be got, and though a chemical leaven, in the shape of patent yeast, is now very common, I do not approve of it; when, however, the yeast has been touched with the weather, mix a little flour and sugar with it, and allow it to work before mixing it with the dough.

These are the main points to be attended to in the making of bread; it only remains for me to add, that earthen covered pots are the best to keep bread in, and that kneading-troughs should be made of the best seasoned Baltic pine, in preference to any other wood or material, unless it be English Elm or walnut.

Flour should not be kept in the sack, but emptied into a barrel, kept in a dry place, and covered from the dust.

WARRNAMBOOL.

(From the Examiner, 22nd May.)

THE WARRNAMBOOL POST OFFICE.—During the past week rumours have been prevalent that the Government intended abolishing the Post Office here, and entrusting the same to some one carrying on business in the town; but it appeared so ridiculous and improbable that very little faith was placed in the report. As it subsequently turned out to be true, inasmuch as inquiries had been made whether any storekeeper or shopkeeper would accept the office of postmaster at a ridiculously low rate, and that, after everybody else had refused, one storekeeper had promised to take it, public indignation was aroused, and on Friday last a public meeting was held on the subject, Mr. Samuel Macgregor in the chair. Every one present seemed impressed with an unanimous desire to protest against the flagrant conduct of the Government in endeavouring to abolish so useful and lucrative a branch of the revenue as the Post Office, and entrusting it to the care of a private party. At the close of the proceedings, the omission of Warrnambool as a shipping port for gold exported was alluded to as being another instance of the manner in which this town is slighted by the Government, but it was considered that the Wants' Committee should communicate with our members on the subject. Why only Belfast and Portland should be proclaimed by His Excellency as outports for the export of gold, and why Warrnambool should be omitted, we cannot conceive, unless the very existence of the place has been forgotten at head quarters. We believe it is the intention of the Wants' Committee to inform the Government that there is a sea-port named Warrnambool, likely to export gold.

THE MOUNT WILLIAM DIGGINGS.—Report says these diggings are now turning out first-rate, which we think is very probable, considering that water was what was principally required. We take the following from the *Belfast Banner*:—"The news from these diggings is cheering. A gentleman arrived in town yesterday, bringing about thirty ounces of gold, of a coarse nuggetty description, some of the pieces weighing from one to one and a-half ounces. The diggers on Hard Hill and Black Man's Lead are all doing well. A nugget of 8 lbs. is reported to have been taken from Hard Hill last week, and a fine specimen was brought to the "Belfast Store" on Monday last, and weighed eight ounces. Provisions are reasonable, flour selling at £6 10s. per bag. The population is about 2500.

BAKERS' AND BUTCHERS' BILLS.

(From the Adelaide Times.)

DEAR bread, dear meat, dear everything else requisite for the sustenance of human beings—these have been often recurring themes with editors of and contributors to newspapers, for several months past, and no wonder. The narrow but lengthy demands of bakers and butchers come in weekly, whether paid or not; and the invariable increase in their amount, which is in no degree owing to increased consumption, is truly startling to all heads of families, and painfully so to those of limited or uncertain incomes. No wonder, therefore, that the complaint of dearness of food is general, and continually repeated; for the fact encroaches on the purse of the rich, and diminishes and makes comfortless the meal of the poor man. But the remedy? That no one suggests; and it is undoubtedly difficult of discovery. We know why bread is dear. There is comparatively little grain and flour in the colony; but how little no one knows, and nobody will take the trouble to ascertain. Then, those foreign supplies which have been and are looked for, have not begun to arrive, so that the dearness of bread is inevitable. Meat, apparently, is dear, simply because bread is so. Scarcity, in this instance, is not alleged; but the dealers in animal food courteously decline selling their article at lower rates than the holders of flour. Rice, potatoes, and other varieties of food, are also dear, evidently because bread and meat command exorbitant prices—dealers in the latter articles politely emulating the producers of and traffickers in meat; which facts prove that we are a most well-bred community, and that the best possible understanding subsists among the various purveyors to our ordinary and daily wants. But while these evidences of unison in feeling and cordial co-operation among our food-providers are, in theory, extremely gratifying, in practice they prove somewhat inconvenient to mere consumers, especially to that large class of persons who have periodically but few sovereigns to receive, and many mouths constantly to supply. So that dear food will be an exciting and interesting topic as long as the fact continues, for it is one which "comes home to every man's business and bosom;" and, in many instances, seriously affects an anatomical region scarcely inferior to the sentimental locality last named.

But what is the remedy? As far as wheat and flour are concerned, we can safely say that continued exports will not relieve the scarcity which undoubtedly exists. Yet, we observe that in the week ending 28th April last, no smaller quantity than two hundred and eighty-two tons of flour alone were shipped from the colony. Our opinion on Government interference in matters of trade is well-known, for it has frequently been expressed. Good in any case is, as a result of such interference, exceedingly problematical, while mischief in most instances is certain to arise. Yet we can imagine an emergency which would justify and even demand prompt and unusual measures, an exception which would not invalidate, but, on the contrary, establish the rule. That such an emergency at present presses we do not believe; but the fear that such may be the case operates almost as prejudicially as would the reality, and we think the Government would render an essential service to the community by causing such statistics to be collected as shall prove the real state of the case. When the extent of the evil is known, and not till then, a cure may be devised. In the meanwhile colonists may, at the present season of the year, do much to eke out our grain stock, whatever it may be, by growing and using garden vegetables as substitutes, in part, for bread.

The beef and mutton question is as important as the bread dilemma, and, if anything, more difficult of solution. We cannot avert increased scarcity by forbidding exports of these, simply because with us they are not exportable articles. In true John Bull fashion, the public of South Australia have attached more importance to the excessive price of meat than to that of the vegetable staff of life. Personal penalties and fines have been alluded to; conspiracies of cattle dealers have been denounced, and counter-combinations suggested. Our opinion on the inefficacy and impolicy of the latter measure, on the part of the public, remains unchanged; but we should be glad to see that amount of competition in the market which would remedy the evil, and which cannot long be successfully resisted by the present holders of stock. But while rump steaks and mutton chops are only obtainable at the absurd prices dictated by the present monopolisers of the market, cannot we do something individually to relieve ourselves, at least in part, from the extortion of which we complain? The gun of the countryman can procure him much animal food of delicious flavour; and when wages are low and butchers' meat high, Adelaide and other large towns ought to be abundantly and regularly supplied with fish, for shoals of them, in unascertained variety, are inviting the net off every portion of our coast. If "Legion," instead of attempting to originate a cattle slaughtering company, a project which would probably be still-born, or gasp out a ricketty existence immediately after birth, would organise a company for taking and supplying the public with fish, he would decrease the price of meat, and otherwise confer a benefit on the colony, which would not cease to be felt even when the flesh of quadrupeds shall once again be obtainable at a rational price.

In the ways we have suggested, and in many others which will be obvious to our readers, colonists may in part protect themselves, directly, from the evil complained of. We would not, however, conclude without asking our individual capitalist, merchants, and others, whether they are not indirectly ministering to the discomfort and poverty of the many, by assisting the speculative few to withhold from the public, at will, stores of food, the retention of which gives the articles in question an adventitious value? And we will also ask the Managers and Directors of our Banks, whether a considerable portion of their capital, funds which might save the credit and ensure the stability of struggling tradesmen and industrious farmers, are not devoted to the assistance of monopolists, and, therefore, to the injury of the colony? We do not say the facts are as we have suggested, but we emphatically declare, that if they are so, it is the duty of all who regard the welfare of the country which they have made their own, and who desire to secure their personal permanent interests and the interests of their constituents, to see that matters are henceforward conducted in a more enlightened spirit, and on a less exclusive plan.

ZOUAVES.—A letter from Sebastopol gives the following account of the Zouaves belonging to the French army:—"At night we had some glorious salvos, caused, it is said, by witty and adventurous Zouaves. Two of them go out on the expedition with five or six muskets strapped on their backs. As it is quite dark, they are enabled to creep round the Russian sentries and get close to the walls, when they, as rapidly as possible, fire their weapons. Immediately the Russian artillerymen fly to their guns; a storming is expected, and off goes every gun that bears in the direction of the French works. As soon as the Zouaves have alarmed one extremity they rush to the other, and again musketry, rapid musketry, is heard, and again the artillery set to work, and fire with all possible zeal for some twenty minutes, when, hearing nothing more of the foe, they consider that a goodly number has been repulsed, whereas the two Zouaves have quietly retreated to their tents, and had a hearty laugh with their comrades over the hubbub they have created in the renowned Sebastopol."

DECIDEDLY RICH.—A short time ago, the opera of the "Barber of Seville" was produced at the Grand Opera of Paris. A certain Mr. Lecomte, being a great admirer of Rossini in general, and the "Barber of Seville" in particular, purchased a ticket for a reserved seat by paying five francs. He very quietly looked for his seat, and after some trouble found it—occupied by a gentleman, who peremptorily refused to give it up. Mr. Lecomte very quietly went to the commissary of police, who is generally, in Paris, very easily found, entered a complaint, and commenced a suit against the management. He claimed damages to the amount of 150 francs for being deprived from witnessing the performance of his favourite opera, and demanded a repetition as soon as possible, for his own special benefit, and, in addition, 20 francs damages for every day's delay. Judgment was given in his favor, and the management was glad to settle with him by paying a few hundred francs. This very naturally led to some inquiries about the person who refused to give up the seat, and after a great deal of trouble it was found that the seat had been occupied by a dead head. The management, in all probability, had given him the seat, expecting that he would quietly submit to being turned out if it were wanted.

CALIFORNIAN ITEMS.

(From the Alta California, 16th March.)

The mint in San Francisco has commenced the coinage of silver. The arrangements are only complete for the coinage of half dollars.

A "conflict of Courts" is becoming quite interesting. The Supreme Court of the State decided a month or two ago, that appeals could not be taken from the State Courts to the United States Courts, and Judge Shattuck, of the Superior Court of San Francisco disregarded this decision, and transferred a cause to the U. S. District Court. Down comes the Supreme Court with a peremptory *mandamus*, commanding him, &c., but it was of no avail, for Judge Shattuck recognises a higher law, and says he "shall not touch the case again."

Some astounding disclosures

CUTTING OUT A CONSTITUTION FOR AUSTRALIA.

(From the Argus, of Saturday, May 26.)

If the memorandum on Australian Constitutions, which we published on Thursday, be really Mr. Lowe's, he has been an apt pupil in acquiring that scornful tone which British statesmen are accustomed to employ with reference to colonial legislatures. Writing in the capacity of an ex-minister in London, he recommends many things to be refused, that, as a popular leader in Sydney, he was accustomed to claim. He objects to giving the colonies power to pass local laws, unsubject to the veto of the Secretary of State. He objects to conferring upon the Governor, that is, upon the colony, the power of appointing its own officers, and thinks that this patronage should be retained in Downing-street. Mr. Disraeli, some time ago, sarcastically complimented Mr. Lowe upon certain changes which had occurred in that gentleman's views; and on the fact that those changes dated from his appointment to the secretaryship of the Board of Control. Nor does his conversion appear to be confined to those points to which Mr. Disraeli alluded. People's notions of arbitrary authority depend very much according to "which end of the stick" falls to their share. Mr. Lowe's ideas of the rod of Downing-street have greatly altered, since his share in the point has been exchanged for one in the handle.

But the writer of this paper says that it is presumptuous in the Legislative Council of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, &c., to originate changes of such importance as those involved in the New Constitution Bills that have been so long lying in the dust of Mrs. Mothercountry's lumber-room. "Some clauses," he says "are either manifestly objectionable, or of so much weight and importance, that they ought not to originate with a colonial Legislature." This last is a most extraordinary proposition.

The local Legislatures, in proposing these changes, "of so much weight and importance," have only, after all, presumed to suggest what they want, and this in obedience to positive instructions. But with respect to such matters, it seems, in Mr. Lowe's opinion, if we be right in our guess of the authorship, to be monstrous impertinence in a set of colonies to do otherwise than to remain humbly dumb until the master's eye detects the want, and he vouchsafes to supply it of his own motion. In the present instance, however, the impertinence of the slave is diminished by the fact, that he did not do as his master desired him, in making such suggestions as those contained in the New Constitution Bill.

To leave other colonies to speak for themselves, and, for our part, to speak only for Victoria, we never misunderstood the truth that in the New Constitution Bill we far transcended all local powers. We know that all we did was liable to revision at home. We avowedly passed many clauses relating to matters wholly beyond the jurisdiction of our Legislative Council, and had we not done so, could have done no good whatever. We never contended that the acts of our Legislature could confer upon us the rights and powers that have been so long promised, and so long postponed; and we knew well enough that our New Constitution Bill was but in the nature of a report, brought up by an accredited committee, to be ratified by an act of the Imperial Parliament. For what else were we waiting? Had we supposed that the proceedings of our Council carried further weight with them, we should not have remained so long a prey to hope deferred. We were desired to place our wishes in the form of an act; we were encouraged to hope that such wishes would be attended to, and the first check we receive, results—if, we repeat, the authorship of the memorandum before us be that supposed—from the apostacy of the last man from whom such conduct was to have been expected. The long colonial experience of Mr. Lowe, gave his opinion a weight even greater than it deserved, among those who have been ignorantly admininistering our affairs from time immemorial. If Mr. Myles himself were suddenly to be pitchforked into prominence in England, his opinion would be coveted as that of a man of extensive Australian experience; and the much greater influence which Mr. Lowe has suddenly acquired, would, we might have hoped, have been used to advance, rather than to lower and thwart, the country in which for so many years his lot was cast, and for which his sympathy was expressed in so many admirable speeches.

But some clauses of the New Constitution Bills, sent home for approval, are "manifestly objectionable."

In this very phrase, we again see illustrated the difference between Mr. Lowe as an English M.P., and Mr. Lowe as a colonial M.L.C. How can we hope that any English legislators will ever deal fairly with us, when the one whose constantly expressed opinions, whose long experience, whose local party feelings, whose most firmly fixed principles, one would have thought would have made him our able champion in this great question of responsible government, turns upon us thus? What all of us have been long contending for,—and Mr. Lowe as warmly as any—during many years, is that it is a monstrous injustice that we at this side of the world should be dependent upon what officials at the other side may consider "manifestly objectionable in our proceedings." In our local affairs, what we and Mr. Lowe have long contended for is the injustice of letting people at the other side of the world decide whether our proposals or doings are "manifestly objectionable," or not. But it seems when once an active politician gets to the other side of the world, and packed into a snug place, or while he resigns it to intrigue for a better, his old notions of colonial independence have been turned right round, or he supposes that all that capacity for self-government which Australia possessed while he was an Australian colonist, has vanished with his emigration to Kidderminster and Cannon Row. He has taken the capacity with him, and can decide, *ex cathedra*, and without appeal, that the doings of the local Legislatures are "manifestly objectionable," and that it was a mistake to appeal to Australia (since he was no longer there), to ask how Australia should be governed. Apply at Kidderminster.

According to the suddenly adopted views of this convert to the elder faith of Downing-street, Parliament should pay no attention to the wishes of outlying colonists, who cannot know what is good for themselves—who at least ought to be punished by contemptuous rejection of the suggestions they have been insolent enough to make, when directed so to do; and Parliament should therefore make a common Constitution for them all. "I will clothe all men in one livery, that they may dwell together like brethren, and worship me their lord," says Jack Cade, as nearly as we can at this moment remember. And this is the policy which Mr. Lowe recommends to Parliament with regard to the colonies. No matter that some are convict colonies, and some are free. No matter that in one place the history and progress of half a century has been compressed into a couple of years, and that in another the Dutchmen are fighting Kaffirs, and enslaving Hottentots in precisely the same way that they were doing before Mr. Lowe was born. Let Parliament make one constitutional uniform to serve them all! It is beneath the dignity of Parliament to listen to the suggestions of "Cockatoo" Legislatures like those of Australia,—though to form one of such a body, Mr. Lowe was using all his electioneering arts, and liberally expending his undoubted eloquence, not many years ago.

We know not what will be the consequence, should the British Government take the counsel which we published on Thursday, and which there seems every disposition to attribute with tolerable certainty to Mr. Lowe; but we do know that, amid manifold wrongs and grievances, the friends of peace in these colonies have been repressing all disposition towards violent courses, under the persuasion that the rights of self-government were on the point of being conceded. But a terrible revulsion of feeling will ensue, if it should appear that the very expression of our wishes is regarded as an impertinent intrusion, to be punished by the neglect of the House of Commons, under the advice of one who ought to have rendered us such service.

In penning these remarks, we, of course, labour under the possibility of erring, in attributing the authorship of the memorandum to Mr. Lowe. Should this be the case, we can only apologise in the manner proposed by the acute observer, who pinned the hand of a suspected cheat to the card table with a fork, saying "If that fork hasn't gone through the ace of trumps, under your hand, I beg your pardon." If Mr. Lowe be not the author, we beg his pardon. But we fear that this is an apology we shall never be called upon to make. Though many of the views expressed differ widely from those associated with Mr. Lowe's name in days gone by, there is other internal evidence that leaves little room for doubting that the hon. member for Kidderminster concocted what the *Empire* strangely enough designates "an admirable and important memorandum." Too important, we fear, but according to our view of the case, by no means admirable.

The French Empress having seen some rude specimens of sculpture by a bandaman in the army at Helfaut, has provided funds for the young man to buy his discharge and pursue the career of an artist.

"THE STRANGER" IN PARLIAMENT.

CONTINUED.

(From the Leader, 24th February.)

A CROWDED House of Commons last night for the enjoyment of the new crisis—third of the session—the *lever du rideau* of this session being rather a lengthy light piece. But the crowded House was not alarmed. Mr. Disraeli had said the previous night that the feeling with which the new difficulty is faced is a feeling of "consternation." But Mr. Disraeli does not understand Lord Palmerston, and what Mr. Disraeli himself would call the "reproductive power" of the country in the way of Ministers. Lord Palmerston always found fault with Peel that he had only three courses to follow: Lord Palmerston himself has always half a-dozen. Granted that most of his eminent men have left him, and that none of the outside eminent men will join him. He is a man who would go to the messengers of the House, and put *them* on the Treasury bench—and very respectable-looking Ministers would they make—if he could get no one else. He himself says—and the House knew that before it collected yesterday into an audience expecting to be amused—that he could "carry on the Government with a bundle of sticks," which, indeed, is all he is likely to get. It would be a Catalini company—*ma femme et trois ou quatre poupées*. In short, a Marionette Ministry. Didn't we, Liberals, demand some changes to our governing classes?

Of course the sensitive English public will doubt the assertion that the House of Commons on such an occasion could be otherwise than as the public is, intent, anxious, fearful. Undoubtedly there was much said of sympathy for the suffering troops, frost-bitten, starving, ill-clothed. Why that's awful. But there are 50,000 English out of work, and starving, with in half an hour's walk of Palace-yard. Are they less precious than the soldiers? is the winter here less severe? and what is done to remedy the metropolitan Balaklava? Still it must be admitted that the House of Commons, at one moment yesterday evening, was excited, vehement, fierce. It was when awful F. Scott rose at eight, and when members took the opportunity to rush to dinner, over-crowding the dining-rooms. For, alas! at half-past eight, there was not a potato to be had. Worse, the cutlets were underdone!

The Peelites wouldn't be Marionettes:—that is the conclusion one came to hearing Sir James Graham in his first-class counsel defence of himself. It was too technical to be altogether reliable. Sir James Graham's tone was the tone of a man who had found out that he was not sufficiently consulted in the Cabinet, and who accordingly took an excellent pretext to stand on his dignity—the pretext of the Committee. He incidentally confessed that he had made the discovery by Tuesday last that the Palmerston Government was just as little in possession of the House's confidence as the Aberdeen Government had been: and how natural that Sir James, foreseeing a speedy crash, should hurry to get out of a false position and into a thoroughly good position! What did his taunt, that Lord Palmerston was the real deserter, mean, but that the Peelite party in the Cabinet did not choose to have a dictator in their First Minister? Mr. Sidney Herbert's vindication was in a different line from his old friend's. It was not a special pleader's; it was that of an intellectual man of honour, whose main motive for his resignation arose in his aversion to the committee. But he also innocently indicated some things not intended to be explained. His argument against the committee is that it would be "a sham." Why, Lord Palmerston, the practical man, knows that, and therefore lets the poor stupid House have its committee. Mr. Herbert is not so practical and more logical. But when he is older he will discover that Lord Palmerston is now quite right in doing the best he can in a dilemma—and keeping in.

That is to say, Lord Palmerston has done the best thing he could. But at the same time Mr. Gladstone, without proving Lord Palmerston in the wrong, proved himself in the right: and at any rate liberals will rejoice at finding Mr. Gladstone at last in his right position—not merely with Sir Robert Peel's followers, again isolated from both sections of the aristocracy, but now entrenched against both sections of the aristocracy amidst the intellectual middle-class Radicals who mean middle-class power. Not that Mr. Gladstone indicated any consciousness of the significance which the House attaches to his retirement from the Treasury Bench to the bench from which he last night spoke: he confined his speech to a logical argument against the Committee. But for an hour and a half the closely packed House, piled to the back seats of the side galleries, listened with scarcely an interruption—the interruptions being no more than murmurs of extorted applause—to the fast flow of the exquisitely balanced sentences of an orator who, in a minority of half a dozen, was convincing an audience of five hundred that the five hundred were in error. What a rhetorical triumph—what a tribute to genius!

When the retiring Ministers walked up the floor, turned up the gangway, and took their places among the Radicals, ostentatiously welcomed by Mr. Bright, the full House buzzed its astonished comments on so significant a proceeding. Sir James Graham was full of impatient importance, and the House was eager to begin the evening. Some formalities were got through; it was time. But no Palmerston. Five minutes past; ten minutes: fifteen minutes; still no Palmerston. Mr. Berkeley and Lord Mulgrave were in and out, despatching messengers and cabs, and cheered ironically by the Tories, when at intervals they turned up at the Treasury to report to the bewildered colleagues that the Premier was *non est*. The fact is Lord Palmerston, who takes all thing coolly—so far a *Civis Romanus*, that no Pyrrhus's elephant would intimidate *him*—had not considered it necessary to hurry, and was, all the time, sauntering in St. James' Park, getting his usual exercise before he went to work! He turned up, amid great laughter, at his usual time, quite unconcerned, and went to sleep before Sir James had well got through his exordium! Sir James was, perhaps, glad of that; it is easily conceivable that he is rather afraid of that intellect, more crafty and more unscrupulous than his own. Sir James Graham's speech was a surprise; he spoke merely as to the past; he did not advance a word—a "Radical bid" was counted on—as to the future, as to war or peace. After him there should have been a Minister. Every eye was on Lord Palmerston, when the Speaker boomed "Bright." Mr. Bright was going to rejoice over his new allies? Not at all. Mr. Bright was supporting Lord Palmerston's government! proffering his friendship if the noble lord would get peace. That was not the most marvellous change in him; he denounced the agitation against the governing classes; he did not like opinions expressed in passion, fomented amid the excitements of public meetings:—in fact, he forgot for the moment that there was once such a thing as the Anti-Corn Law League. These were grave blunders for a man so genuinely great. But the solemn and religious feelings with which Mr. Bright regards the war must explain and excuse not only these points, but the singular bad taste characterising his invasion on the House of Commons of 1855 of a Puritan sermon which would scarcely have told in the days of Sir Harry Vane. As to his "Angel of Death," it was an Angel of the Poultry; and its wings, on which Mr. Bright sailed in a passage scarcely worthy of Henry Vincent, must be pronounced remarkably heavy wings—very rhetorical "property" wings. Well, then, somebody should have answered Mr. Bright's appeal as to Peace: it was business-like, earnest, emphatic: it startled the idle House into a new conception of the actual position. But no: Mr. Sidney Herbert rose to proffer his defence; and he startled again by an episodical innovation on his ordinary style—proving an unsuspected quality of wit, as in his *mots*, that Mr. Disraeli's support of the Government was a "vituperative support," and that Lord Palmerston was "strong man taking a weak course"—this last being a peculiar happy analysis of the man and the position. Then, another surprise; as Mr. Gaskell, whom nobody had ever heard before, rose from the back benches of the Tories, and made a capital party speech—well constructed, happily delivered. Next Mr. Drummond made a speech, without one good thing in it, and in which he virtually gave up the case for the committee by admitting that Mr. Sidney Herbert had convinced him the powers of the committee ought to be limited. Next, Lord Seymour, of whom he had been talking all day as a new Secretary of State, spoke—in a better manner than he ever spoke before, that is to say, with tact as well as talent—strongly against the committee—thus arresting a considerable set of rumours. Then Mr. Lowe, of whom one has been hearing as a gentleman given to Cambyses' vein, made a speech, mild in manner, and quiet in tone, satirical as to the *Times'* tone, and logically destructive to the proposition of a committee; the quidnuncs accordingly abandoning the notion that Palmerston had secured *him*. At this point the debate ought to have closed—it was eight o'clock, and the House of Commons must dine. But small men got up and the House emptied, and very few had the opportunity of hearing the admirable exposition of the political position, delivered by a man hitherto as unknown as Mr. Gaskell—Mr. Vernon. For a long time there was no surprise. Sir John Pakington bored every one—particularly Mr. Disraeli—as he always does. Mr. Walpole was sententiously silly, as he always is. But Lord Palmerston's speech was a climax of surprise. He did not affect any concern; he recited the old facts as to how and why he had formed a Government; he rather incidentally mentioned that he was rather sorry he had lost the Peelites—not very, but rather; and he as incidentally referred to the circumstance that he had not the least intention to go out. But as to the new Government—the new men—not a word. As to Mr. Bright, a word or two. As to the wonderful argument of Mr. Gladstone, not a syllable. As to his policy, not a sentence. As to the appointment of Mr. Rawlinson—who *is* the committee sent to the Crimea to supersede all the epaulettes—not one remark. He spoke ten minutes; sat down; and went to sleep again! Mr. Disraeli did not wake him. Mr. Disraeli had only to say the Government could not be very strong, and that it would be rather courteous if Lord Palmerston had mentioned who was the Government. Not splendid opposition; and the speech was a blunder from beginning to end. Mr. Disraeli even missed the point that Mr. Gladstone had ridiculed Mr. Walpole's argument as to precedents, notwithstanding that Mr. Gladstone had himself said in a former speech, quoted by himself, that "precedent meant wisdom." Lord Palmerston had certainly astonished his friends—and he still further astonished them by leaving the House to loiter into confusion on the several nominations to the committee, by a "lead" of the House utterly unequal to the occasion, and peculiarly offensive to the House. But Mr. Disraeli did not in the least demonstrate the error of the latterly-deepening impression—that his Parliamentry skill is somewhat falling off.

A "day of humiliation" has been appointed. The country will probably consider this the day—when a House of Commons breaks up before an insolent minister sublimely asleep to the national affairs.

THE FELICITIES OF A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR'S LIFE.

(From the Liverpool Courier.)

MRS STOWE has depicted in fearful colours the horrors of slavery; the reports of the House of Commons have furnished harrowing disclosures relative to the factory slaves of England; the sufferings of convicts in the settlements have been set forth as a terror to the wicked; but we defy these and Madame Tussaud, with her Chamber of Horrors, to depict the misery of a poor devil of a proprietor and editor of a newspaper, which is far greater than any of these subjects can possibly disclose. We have for several years undergone the purgatory of being proprietor and editor of a provincial journal. An editor with a good salary is a happy fellow; his leaders written and read, his week's work is over; but when he conjoins the proprietorship, his life is one of continual anxiety, toil, and misery.

First, there is the public to please. If you are a Tory, and have the manliness to be independent in your course of action, your own party turn the cold shoulder upon you. You must not even hint that a Tory can do wrong, or every exertion is made to destroy you by suppressing the vital part of a newspaper, the advertising patronage. If you attack the Radicals, they, of course, and very naturally too, wish you no "good luck," and will not put a penny in your way if they can avoid it. Your subscribers have all various fancies: some complain of the scantiness of "Births, Deaths, and Marriages;" others write, "Who the devil cares who is born, married, or dies?" The feelings of some are outraged by your reports of "Horrid murders." "Mrs. Smith is very nervous, and we cannot continue your paper if you insert such dreadful details." At the same time, Mr. Jones, who delights in descanting on human depravity, expects to find every murder and execution which takes place in the United Kingdom. "There is too much Parliamentary News" cries one; "I like full reports," exclaims another. "Cannot you curtail the markets?" writes Mr. Brown, the draper. "You should give all the London and provincial markets," hints Mr. Meal, the corn factor. "Foreign intelligence is all humbug," proclaims Mr. Bull; "let us have more Police News." "Why don't you give us full shipping reports?" writes Mr. Webbe, because we happened to omit the arrival of a small vessel "I might as well be shut up in a monastery," observes Mr. Freedom, "as read your paper; there is nothing about France in it, and we expect an invasion." Mr. Snap, the attorney, is offended because you give a fair report of a trial in a county court; and Mr. Goose, the tailor, thinks you are too fond of using your scissors, and do not give enough original matter. Jacob Weasel, of the Primitive Methodist Connexion, has a horror of "Sporting intelligence," and recommends you to "devote a column to the last moments of that good man, the Rev. Samuel Sleek." Mr Flash wants to know why you don't give "the latest betting at Tattersall's?" Under one excuse or another you are bored continually with advice or objects. We publish on Saturday, market day; several "friends" suggest that "Tuesday would be a better day, and greatly increase your circulation." One won't advertise because he never sees your paper at the Pig and Whistle; another because it is patronised at the Elephant and Castle.

These are minor evils. The next source of bliss is applying for advertisements; paying postage and no replies, with the exception of now and then some considerate person informing you that "you may insert the enclosed gratuitously, if it will do you a service." It may appear incredible, but we have received several of these liberal offers to advertise and pay the advertisement duty to oblige a "well wisher." The London swindlers also add a drop of comfort to our life. "Insert the enclosed twelve times, if at 7s. 6d. each, and forward bill at conclusion of the series." The bill goes in, your letter is returned with a royal arms on the seal, from the General Post Office, endorsed "Returned Letter," and on opening the envelope, you find your unfortunate bill, with "not to be found," or "left" so and so, written with red ink over the address. These, and a thousand outward annoyances, press upon us daily.

Then we have the printing office dilemmas; a lazy apprentice, or two, who only set half the work they can and ought, and that so slovenly, that a column will take two hours correcting, the sides of the proof being dotted over with errors as numerous as the stars in the heavens on a clear frosty night; or more properly speaking, like a newly-washed sheet, covered with blacks from the neighbouring chimneys. Now and then half a column knocked into pie; words with three syllables spelt with four; head lines presenting a variety of letters, from bourgeios to nonpareil, which is all laid to the distribution. Delay is the standing motto of the compositor. "To-morrow will be time enough." To-morrow comes, and then "we shall be forward enough by the following morning." The morning arrives, and "the paper can't be got out without help." We engage assistance, the matter is leaded out as much as possible, and all is hurried at the last moment, and at length we lose the post! Then there is no hurry, and a night's work is made of it, which throws us back for distribution the next day, when more help and assistance is made. When ready for press, the type will not come up; there must be overlays on the tympan, the roller is dirty, a thousand excuses are made, and the paper is eventually turned out unreadable. The next post brings a host of complaints from our subscribers; some, "I would thank you to stop my paper;" others, "If I don't receive my journal by the post on Saturday mornings, I shall discontinue it. Some complain the leaders are too violent, others they are too tame; another, "I never read the leading articles except in the *Times*." If we charge 6d. more for an advertisement than the *Liberal*, the bill of the latter paper is shoved under our nose with an exclamation of idignant surprise, whereas the charge in the *Neutral Journal* being 1s. 6d. or 2s. 6d more than our account, is carefully kept in the back ground. If a newspaper is purloined at some post office, a letter reaches us commencing—Sir (it used to be dear sir)—giving a broad hint that we are desirous of cheating "a constant subscriber" out of his paper. And thus we are badgered about from pillar to post, with the fate of the old man in the fable with his ass, who, in endeavouring to please everybody, pleased nobody, and lost his Jerusalem into the bargain. Had we our time over again, knowing what we now know, we would sooner mend old shoes, or work in a mine, or sweep the street-crossings, than he, that unfortunate slave of the public, the proprietor and editor of a newspaper.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

(From the Daily Alta California.)

IT seems almost incredible to what amounts high rates of interest will build up a small sum in a series of years, and what general carelessness has been manifested on the subject. Multitudes have been ruined by it, and many losses sustained by the lenders. A gentleman told us, yesterday, that the 10 per cent. per month notes were either never paid, principal or interest, or the parties were ruined by it. High rates hazard the lender and bankrupt the borrower; and not one man in ten thousand is or can be so keen as to finally prevent the recoil. The laws of the social state are more mighty than the human will. There is a tendency in general high rates of interest which will as certainly overwhelm the commercial circles and as irresistibly as an earthquake does a city.

Some persons speak of interest as an indication of the value of money. This is a popular fallacy. The law gives money its value, in the first place; secondly, it is valuable only for what it will buy. Interest is no indication of its value; but is a matter of necessity, use, or a fiction of speculation. Who pretends that money is as valuable here as in New York or in London? Fifty dollars will go as far again in New York in procuring labour, the source of wealth, as in San Francisco, and twice as far in London as in New York. Money in London, then, is four times as valuable as money in this city, while interest here is eight times as high. Interest has no more to do with the value of money than the rent of a house has to do with its value. Now what a bankrupt tendency it is where money is of little value, and will command such enormous rates of interest!

Suppose we look at a few figures on the rates of interest: 10,000 dollars at interest at three per cent. per month, compounded to the borrower, as it always is when paid monthly, will amount to the snug sum of 58,916 dollars in five years; in ten years to 346,915 dollars; and in twenty years to the enormous sum of 12,033,481 dollars! What man, by any genius or labour, can or will ever acquire such an amount in such a period? Ten thousand dollars compounded monthly, at three per cent. would bankrupt any State in the Union in forty years, and bankrupt the general government in less than fifty years. We may think that the taking of the few dollars at a time may be borne, but the experience of ages has demonstrated its fallacy. The productive power of industry is inadequate to sustain the enormous drain. In the past five years, we presume, some have paid steadily as high as five per cent per month for the use of money. Probably more than 100,000 dollars have been constantly loaned at that rate; but 10,000 dollars would, in five years, at five per cent., amount to 186,791 dollars 80 cents, at six per cent. to 329,879 dollars 90 cents. The reader is requested to observe the slight difference between five and six per cent. a month in five years. The difference of one per cent. in rates makes nearly a difference of one half in the amount of the product. What a deception in per cents.

"One penny," says a writer in the *Encyclopedia Americana*, "placed at five per cent. compound interest at the birth of Christ, would amount in 1810 to the value of over three hundred and fifty-seven millions of globes of solid gold, equal in size to our earth!"

These are, it is true, ideal calculations. The thing is impossible, in fact, because bankruptcy and death close accounts. Yet they show the absurd and destructive tendencies of two or three per cent. a month, compounded monthly to the debtor. It ruins him, and must ruin the lender.

The sad effects of high rates have not been as apparent here as they would otherwise have been, owing to the productiveness of labour. This has concealed and may prolong the road to ruin. But the end—bankruptcy—is near, or these rates must cease. The recuperative power of the country is wonderful. It has done what no other land could do. This city—these buildings and wharves and streets, in spite of taxes and rates per cent., in spite of fires and a glutted market, are a wonderful indication of capacity. Nothing but an enormous rate per cent. could have struck with rust this marvellous growth, and blighted the glorious harvest.

Rate per cent. does not double with wages. We have seen above the difference between five and six per cent. in five years. And many overlook this geometrical progression, and suppose they can pay thirty-six per cent., when wages are six times as high here as in the older States. But they cannot. Ten per cent. per annum where wages are 6 dollars a day, and six per cent. where wages are 1 dollar a day is a fair proportion. One per cent. per month or ten per cent. per annum must be our regular rates. It is only safe to the capitalist, and hardly safe to the borrower.

IMPORTING A WIFE.

GRANT THORBURN communicates to the Waterbury *American*, of Connecticut, the following incidents:—

In 1847, says he, I journeyed from New York, overland, to Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, making en route through North Carolina and Virginia—I spent two summers and three winters among those barbarians, but never heard the sound of the lash. On a certain day I was invited to a tea party in Richmond, Va. There were present about twenty couples of young men and maidens, old men and matrons, and a small sprinkling of bachelors who had doubled their teens, who, from appearance, belonged to the upper tens. Supper being ended, we commenced conversing in groupe. I was much amused and edified by the conversation of an intelligent lady who had seen eighty winters. She remarked that in her girlish days it was customary for captains of vessels to bring as part of their cargo a large company of men and women, who were styled Redemptionists, who were sold on their arrival, by the captain, for men-servants and maid-servants, to wait on the wives and children of the planters or merchants. They were often sold to serve two or three years, to pay for their passage. The old lady remarked that she had heard her parents tell that, in the early times of the settlement, it sometimes happened that bachelors and widowers would select a bonny Scotch or Welch lady, buy their time, and long before the years of probation had expired, they took them for better and for worse, for bed and for board, thus forming a life copartnership, which closed the concern.

The old lady related (with all the sprightly humour of a lass in her teens) the following amusing incident: "Says she, my grandfather came from Scotland when in his twenty-first year. He settled in Virginia, and became a merchant and planter, and grew rich. His agent in Glasgow was Alexander McAlpin, to whom he consigned two or three cargoes of tobacco every year, and received in return cash, dry goods, hardware, &c. He had flocks and herds, men servants and maid-servants, hogs, mules, and donkeys. But one thing he yet lacked; he had no pretty little young wife to sing to him, and beguile the time with her prattling, lively Yankee tongue when he came home at night, fatigued with counting money, and satiated with worldly pelf—for he had more of that than heart could wish. So, after a while, he concluded to take a wife as soon as he could catch one; but there was the rub; his time was so occupied with his business that he had no time to court, and, worse than all, he was a bashful man. When threading the streets of Richmond, if he saw a sprightly maiden of eighteen advancing in his path, he would cross the street and pass away on the other side, fearful of being killed by a shot from her sparkling eyes. He had often heard his parents speak much in praise of the bonny lassies who played among the heather on the hill tops in Scotland, and a bright idea now struck him. When he was leaving the office one day, his clerk was copying a duplicate order for sundries to be sent as part of the return cargo. Thinks he to himself, "I'll order a young lassie for a wife, as the last item on the list. The article was ordered accordingly. At the same time he wrote a private letter of instructions to his agent Mr. McAlpin, giving a minute description of the article wanted, as to age, height, health, &c.; in summing up, he added, she must be a bonnie Scotch lassie, to be sent by the return of his own ship, her name on the manifest, bill of lading, &c. On her arrival he promised to have her stored in the house of a respectable widow, whom he named, and if agreeable to the parties concerned, he would make her his wife in thirty days after her arrival. If not, and she wished to return, he would pay her expenses, loss of time, &c.

When Sandy M'Alpin had finished reading the letter of instructions, he slowly removed the spectacles from his nose, and leaning back in his huge, old-fashioned, well-stuffed arm-chair, and fixing his eyes on the ceiling in his office, he commenced muttering to himself as follows; The lad (his correspondent, then in his thirtieth year) is daft or crazy—he tells me to send him a wife, as if she was a barrel o' saut herrings—Good kens the fash (trouble) I was at to get a wife for mysel'—but I'll see what the gude wife says. (A bright idea.)

Next day Mrs. M'Alpin sat in council with Mrs. A. and B. Invitations were sent to ten matrons, whose daughters were in and out of their teens, to assemble at the tea-board of Mrs. M'Alpin on the day following. Each matron was requested to bring with her a daughter who was not o'er young to marry yet. All being present an hour before tea, Mr. M'Alpin read the letter, and made the necessary explanations. They then sat down to tea; supper being ended, each lass gave in her ultimatum: three only were willing to embark on the voyage of matrimonial discovery—the three agreed to draw outs. Mary Robinson drew the longest straw, and was hailed the bonnie bride.

In ten days thereafter, they were breasting the waves of the Atlantic Ocean; they entered the Chesapeake Bay after a passage of twelve weeks, which at the period was termed a good passage. In two days more they were ascending the shores of the James River, when Mr. Crawford (the hero of our tale), heard the ship had arrived. He manned his own boat with four stout men servants, and started to meet the ship. Mary was standing on the quarter-deck, admiring nature's wildest grandeur; she had recovered from the sea-sickness when four days out; the healthful breezes of the Atlantic had imprinted on her pretty face a beautiful freshness; there she stood, her cheeks tinged with the roses of Sharon, and her bonny brow as white as the lily of the valley. Crawford sprang on deck, and was introduced by the captain. He looked on Mary with love and admiration; her soft hand lay in his; he was *shot*. Crawford, the captain, and Mary descended from the ship, and repaired to the house of the widow aforesaid. On the thirtieth day of probation, the lovers were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. The old lady remarked, she often heard her mother say a happier couple never lived. 'John Anderson my Joe John,' was their motto and their song.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

IN our paper of Friday (says the *S. A. Register*) was published an interesting and important report of an application for a new trial in the well-known case of Bruce v. Hagen. The grounds of action in this celebrated dispute are so perfectly understood by our readers, that we shall not occupy needless space by detailed narration of the points at issue. We simply observe that on Thursday Mr. Gwynne, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved that the rule obtained to show cause why a new trial should not be granted be made absolute; that cause was shown by the Advocate-General; and that, by direction of both the Judges, the rule was finally discharged. The decision here arrived at by the learned Judges involves not only a point of law, but an important question of common sense and justice, to which we are desirous of inviting the attention of the public.

We may premise that we have not, in the remarks we are about to make, even the slightest bias to one party or to the other in the case under consideration. The point to which we invite notice might have arisen in any other case, and would have suited us equally well, as we have not the remotest feeling or prejudice in the case of Bruce against Hagen, beyond the general hope that justice may favour the right. But the aspect which the case now presents is one not without an important bearing upon the administration of law generally; and concerns not merely the bench and the bar, but the jury-box and the public.

One of the witnesses examined on a former trial in connection with the case now under consideration was Mr. Klingender, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Gwynne and Lawrence. This gentleman originally deposed to certain facts, affecting the title of Mr. Hagen to the town acre which forms the subject of the present lawsuit. The evidence of Mr. Klingender, which is of essential importance, is now repudiated by the decision of the Judges in refusing the rule for a new trial, notwithstanding that such evidence had been regularly given in the witness-box, and accepted by Mr. Justice Cooper when the case first came on before his Honor. Its subsequent rejection by Mr. Justice Boothby, and its repudiation last Thursday by both the learned Judges, rests on the ground that it was irregularly and unprofessionally obtained. It is important to observe that the facts deposed to in that evidence are not questioned. As a perfectly truthful statement, Mr. Klingender's testimony is unimpeached. But though unchallenged as a relation of facts, the depositions of the learned gentleman are condemned on a rule of Court. His evidence embodies truth, and truth relevant to the question at issue; but his knowledge of such truth being gained not in the ordinary mode, but by means of an alleged stratagem, the whole proceeding is considered unprofessional. The unprofessional character of this transaction is, that wishing to see the title by which Mr. Hagen held the acre, Mr. Klingender went to the office of Messrs. Hardy and James, at that time holding the land grant, and succeeded in taking a copy of the document. But whilst Mr. Klingender was acting for Mr. Bruce, he was also acting for Mr. Dutton, the tenant of the disputed property, and who had instructed Mr. Klingender to examine the title, with a view to the purchase of the same by Mr. Dutton. Mr. Klingender sustained, therefore, a twofold capacity—his firm being at the same time solicitors for Mr. Bruce, the plaintiff in the action, and for Mr. Dutton, who was in treaty for the purchase of the litigated property. The knowledge thus obtained, whilst acting for Mr. Dutton, was tendered as evidence in favour of Mr. Bruce, and hence the subsequent judicial objections. The point lay in the fact that Messrs. Hardy and James entrusted the land grant to Mr. Klingender, not for the service of Mr. Bruce, but for the service of Mr. Dutton; that it was, therefore, a privileged communication, and that Mr. Klingender could not fall back upon knowledge so gained in giving evidence in a legal trial.

Now it is not for us to pronounce upon questions of legal etiquette, to decide concerning rules of Court, nor to say what is "professional" or the opposite. But here we have facts detailed in the witness-box—evidence relevant in its character, and highly important in its bearing—such evidence not only ready to be given, but actually given, taken down, accepted, and reported. No one questions the truthfulness or the applicability of the depositions; but the whole thing is repudiated, because Mr Klingender, as solicitor for Mr. Dutton, obtained knowledge of facts which he afterwards made use of as solicitor for Mr. Bruce. It is important to observe that his examination of the title for Mr. Dutton was not a *ruse*, but a *bonâ fide* transaction; and that Mr. Dutton himself was aware of the dispute concerning the property which he was desirous should be settled before he completed his purchase.

The question is, ought relevant facts, after regular deposition, to be ignored and nullified on a mere legal formality? The form may be of importance—we do not wish to disparage its value—but still the inquiry returns—when undoubted facts, directly bearing upon a litigated point, have been sworn to in the jury-box, and not contracted, can a Judge consistently say, "Your evidence was unquestionably true in point of fact, it also bore conclusively upon the case before the jury, but you obtained your knowledge in an unprofessional manner, and therefore we must obliterate from our minds all you formerly stated, however well it may have satisfied our consciences on the merits of the case, and decide upon the question as though the facts you proved had no existence at all."

Juries are bound to give verdicts, not according to judicial summings up, but in accordance with the evidence before them. Witnesses are sworn to speak—touching the matter in hand—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. But they are not sworn to get at that truth by a prescribed method. If in securing information they act illegally, let the law punish them. If they act dishonourably, let professional censure rebuke them, and public opinion endorse that censure. In the long run, dishonourable means will recoil upon those who use them. But we do not see that the stratagem employed by Messrs. Gwynne and Lawrence was dishonourable; indeed, it does not appear like stratagem at all, inasmuch as their examination of the land grant was a necessary and matter-of-course proceeding on behalf of Mr. Dutton. And why should it be thought dishonourable to make a subsequent legal application of knowledge legally secured in the first instance? This is our impression; but we are not desirous of expressing a strong opinion on the point, which more concerns the members of the long robe than ourselves or the public. But the great decision now given by the Bench, namely, that the facts—relevant and undoubted—may, after due deposition, be practically cancelled, and that evidence sufficient to establish a case on its merits may be repudiated on a technical and formal rule, appears to us an enormous evil. The jury were called on to say whether Mr. Bruce or Mr. Hagen was the rightful and lawful owner of a certain acre: what the jury wanted was facts. It was nothing to the jury how those facts were obtained; they had to deal with reliable evidence. The witnesses might still be amenable to law, or to public opinion; but to reject the testimony of truth, because it was unprofessionally derived, is to sacrifice the merits of a case to a point of etiquette. Not all the ruling of all the judges on earth could alter in the slightest degree the moral conviction which the hearing of evidence must produce on the minds of a jury; and to quash a case established on its merits, because of a professional deviation in the mode of acquiring evidence, is to sacrifice truth to ceremony, and to affirm a principle much more mischievous than the evil against which the decision is supposed to guard. If evidence surreptitiously obtained is to be cancelled, let free pardons be made out for all those whose comrades in guilt have abused their confidence by turning approvers against their former friends. If no circuitous method of facts is to be tolerated, many will be the convict now suffering the punishment of his crimes who would be entitled to his release. Nor do we see that the ordinary and very obvious distinction between civil and criminal law applies here; or, if it does, it would only go to prove that where life is concerned, evidence should be received with the greatest scrupulosity. If pertinent facts are to be repudiated because informally ascertained, then it follows that the method of securing evidence is of more consequence than the evidence itself.

NOTES ON DUELS AND DUELLING.

FRANK SKELTON was a fat, rollicking, boisterous young Irishman.—Barrington an exciseman, who, a the story goes, put the butt-end of his whip down when four days out; the healthful breezes of the Atlantic had imprinted on her pretty face a beautiful freshness; there she stood, her cheeks tinged with the roses of Sharon, and her bonny brow as white as the lily of the valley. Crawford sprang on deck, and was introduced by the captain. He looked on Mary with love and admiration; her soft hand lay in his; he was *shot*. Crawford, the captain, and Mary descended from the ship, and repaired to the house of the widow aforesaid. On the thirtieth

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

JUNE 3.—Miame, barque, 229 tons, Captain Chalmers, from Melbourne 26th ultimo, in ballast. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.

June 2.—Montezuma, for Melbourne.
June 2.—Waratah (s.), for Melbourne.
June 2.—Emerald, for Ceylon.
June 3.—William Denny (s.), for Auckland.
June 3.—Ocean Chief, for Liverpool.
June 3.—Waterwitch, for Nelson.
June 3.—Yarrow, for Auckland.
June 3.—Dart, for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Scotia, for London; Souvenir, for South Sea Islands; Fawn, for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.

June 2.—William Denny (s.), 500 tons, Captain Muller, for Auckland Passengers—Captain Harvie, Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, Misses M'Donald, Webster, Nathan, Gilfillan, Israel, Randle, Green, Morris, G. Pennington, C. Brook, H. Pennington, R. Brook, and 30 in the steerage.

June 2.—Dart, brig, 154 tons, Captain Wilson, for Melbourne. Passenger—Mr. Barker.

June 2.—Yarrow, brig, 228 tons, Captain Kemp, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Colgan.

June 2.—Souvenir, schooner, 63 tons, Captain Rand, for the South Sea Islands.

June 2.—Ocean Chief, ship, 1092 tons, Captain Tobin, for Liverpool. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Rouse, Mrs. Rouse senior, Mr. Hammell and servant, Lieutenant Akens lady and two children, Mrs. Crowe, Captain Rutherford, H. Bode, Mr. and Mrs. Redhead, Mr. H. Moore, Mrs. Meadows, Mrs. Strafford, Misses Stafford (2), Messrs. H. Pestrey, E. W. Mansell, W. Duff, W. A. Williams, Kenge, M. Darmeck, T. Gregg, W. P. M. Hill, and W. Wynyard.

June 2.—Fawn, brig, 130 tons, Captain Lake, for Melbourne.

June 2.—Waratah (s.), Captain J. Warner, for Melbourne. Passengers—Messrs. E. F. Yencken, J. W. Bayer, R. C. Toplin, T. Nimmo, A. Birz, Masters Olive (2), C. and M. Fitzsimmons, Gardiner, S. Cole, Captain W. Akerston, Mr. and Mrs. C. Higgins, Mrs. H. Vallerie, Mrs. W. Wright, Mrs. Andrews and child, and 80 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 2.—Maria Louisa, from Newcastle, with 140 tons coal; John Mitchell, from the Hawkesbury, with 600 bushels shells; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 51 bales wool, 17 bales hay, 46 bags maize, 50 sheep, and sundries; Speculant, Travellers Bride, and Trial, from Newcastle, with coals.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 2.—Brothers, for Shoalhaven; Polly Hopkins, Maria Louisa, Flora Bella, Grafton, Fortitude, and Susannah for Newcastle; Louisa Maria, for the William River; Seagull, and Frolic, for Raymond River; John Mitchell, for the Hawkesbury; H. M. Warfield, for Port Stephens; Flirt, for the Tweed; Lightning, for the Manning River.

EXPORTS.

June 2.—Ocean Chief, for Liverpool: 251 bales wool, Joy and Leathes; 114 bales wool, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 326 bales wool, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 144 bales wool, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 45 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 70 bales wool, O. Bowman; 121 bales wool, J. J. Peacock; 3 bales wool, E. Vickery; 12 bales wool, A. Moses and Son; 66 bales wool, How, Walker, and Co.; 83 bales wool, Mackintosh and Hirst; 16 bales wool, Buthune and Hunter; 21 bales wool, D. Jones and Co.; 59 bales wool, Ebsworth and Co.; 69 bales wool, Young and Co.; 1 case birdskins, A. Thompson; 20 bales wool, 3 cases marble, 2 bales girthing, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 6 cases woollens, Keep and Parsons; 1 case leather, Wade and Garrick; 1 case pistols, 2 cases cigars, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 5 cases cigars, 2 trunks apparel, 7 bales, M'Nab, Brothers, and Co.; 5 cases linens, R. Cobbyne; 1 box, H. and T. Brooke; 4 packages, T. R. Guest; 3 cases pistols, Ede, Brothers, and Co.; 265 bales wool, Campbell and Co.; 10 bales wool, Martyn and Coombes; 8 bales wool, S. D. Gordon; 134 bales wool, T. S. Mort and Co.; 19 bales wool, W. and E. Ogilvie; 109 bales wool, 200 sheepskins, 7 bales leather, Buyers and Learmonth; 76 bales wool Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 193 bales wool, E. Mullendorff and Co.; 5 packages, Church and Mollison; 2 cases watches, J. Keep. Recapitulation: 2219 bales wool, 1 case bird-skins, 2 bales girthings, 2 bales 4 cases clothing, 1 case leather, 3 cases pistols, 7 bales woollens, 8 cases cigars, 2 cases cottons, 2 trunks apparel, 5 cases linens, 3 cases marble, 2 cases hardware, 1 case shovels, 20 sheepskins, 7 bales leather, 1 panorama.

June 2.—Dart, for Melbourne: 31 quarter-casks brandy, E. H. Pollard; 1 package, T. N. Russell and Co; 165 bags maize, 444 bags oats, 4 hogsheads, 4 quarter-casks, 20 cases ginger wine; 11 packages, W. Workman; 58 packages, E. Cohen; 1 package, J. Defries and Sons; 2 packages. Captain Wilson; 89 cases whiting, F. W. Clark and Co; 95 firkins butter, 175 bags sugar, Macintosh and Hirst.

June 2.—Yarrow, for Auckland: 8 hogsheads rum, 50 cases whiskey, 16 quarter-casks wine, 291 bags 2 hogsheads sugar, 41 packages tea, 303 packages, 10 cwt iron castings, 6 casks resin, 3 hogsheads treacle, 2 cows, 2 horses, 56 tierces beef, 120 boxes soap, 236 iron bars, 420 bags salt, J. W. Dyer; 28 cases, Gerbaulet, Rubens and Co; 10 packages, A. Fees and Co; 1 case, J. Bridges; 3 hogsheads treacle, 336 bags, Colonial Sugar Refining Company; 2 packages, R. E. and A. Wilkinson; 5 packages, E. and W. Paull; 1 package, A. Moses and Sons; 2 packages, A. S. Webster; 10 packages, Birkin, Sons and Co.

June 2.—Souvenir, for the South Sea Islands: 10 packages tobacco, C. Smith.

June 2.—Fawn, for Melbourne: 116 tons coal, G. Thornton; 77 hogsheads brandy, Sichel, Sons, and Co.

June 2.—William Denny (s.), for Auckland: 3 packages, Friese, Bray, and Ogg; 5 packages, Eskeles and Co; 2 packages, J. Myers; 1 package, D. Jones and Co; 1 package, L. Sharwood and Co; 10 bags dates, 40 boxes candles, 30 packages tea, 6 tons sugar, Harpur Brothers; 12 tierces, H. Maxwell; 24 packages tea, J. Stevens; 11 packages, Gilfillan and Co; 6 packages, J. Keep; 3 packages, J. Smedley; 5 packages, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co; 1 pair wheels, Rundle, Dangar, and Co; 23 packages, G. B. Owen; 508 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 50 mats sugar, 56 bags coffee, 2 cases, A. Fairfax and Co; 13 packages, A. Fees and Co; 1 case, A. Lenehan; 102 packages, 30 bags sugar, J. Caldwell; 4 packages, Caird and Co; 3 cases, Gerbaulet and Co; 3 hogsheads spirits, Lyall, Scott, and Co; 6 cases, Birkin, Sons, and Co; 8 packages, Mr. Martel; 1 case tobacco, Bing and Co; 53 packages drapery, W. Knight; 40 packages, A. S. Webster; 10 hogsheads rum, 43 cases cordials, J. Bird; 30 boxes candles, W. G. Ainsworth.

June 2.—Waratah (s.), for Melbourne: 113 boxes candles, 5 chests candles, 1 cask, H. Beauchamp; 4 bales trees, 4 cases plants, J. M'Arthur; 323 bags bran, Hayes and Sons; 20 bags potatoes, 14 casks 1 case fruit, Lawless; 420 bags potatoes, 2 casks fruit, H. Clarke; 100 barrels flour, Wilkinson Brothers; 10 casks barley, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 2 hampers, J. Rowe; 1 bundle, A. Clark; 1 parcel, Byrne; 12 casks 1 case fruit, Griffiths; 39 cases bitters, Sichel, Sons, and Co.; 1 parcel, 13 pieces lignum vitæ, J. Hart; 1 cask T. Woolley; 1 box fruit, 1 box apparel, D. Cooper, and Co; 1 tierce 4 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 4 casks fruit, Fairweather; 20 casks fruit, Ebsworth and Co.; 9 casks fruit, Devlin; 1 box fruit, M'Donald; 1 box, Pollard; 1 carriage, 2 horses, J. Olive; 1 parcel, Union Bank.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Scotia, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR OTAGO.—By the Workington, this day, at noon.

FOR CALLAO.—By the Beatrice, this evening, at 6.

FOR CALCUTTA.—By the Rose of Sharon, this evening, at 6.

THE PHŒNIX STEAMER.

THIS fine steamer, which has recently been under extensive repairs, yesterday took a trial trip down the harbour, when a party of gentlemen were invited by the spirited proprietors to witness her performance.

The Phœnix was employed in the Cape of Good Hope trade, and after laying some time idle at that place, was sent on to the Australian Colonies, when after some unsuccessful trips, she was laid up. She then belonged to a company of gentlemen engaged in the prosecution of an inter-colonial steam communication in these colonies; but subsequently became the property of Mr. Dawson, under whose direction she was repaired, and by whom she was sold to Messrs. Towns and Darley the present owners. The Phœnix is a vessel of 490 tons register, and her engines at present are of about 150 horse-power. She has a entirely new boilers in her, is newly decked fore and aft; her engines have been thoroughly overhauled, and the entire expense of her repairs have not been less than £9000. Her trial trip on Saturday was completely successful. Although too light in the water to give her paddles fair play, the floats only touching the water, she proceeded down the harbour at a pace scarcely not less than eight knots an hour, and frequently exceeding that speed, although it was not thought prudent to put her to above half her full power: on the return trip her paddles made 21 revolutions per minute.

She proceeded about two miles outside the heads—when the company partook of an excellent cold lunch, to which ample justice was done, and success to the vessel and a loyal health to the Queen were drank with enthusiasm. The Phœnix has literally "risen from her ashes," and is now preparing for a higher and bolder flight than she has hitherto attempted. Messrs. Towns and Darley purpose sending her about the 13th of this month to Singapore, with the view of meeting the Indian Mail. The attempt at this achievement deserves the good wishes of every colonist—convinced as we must be by this time, that postal communication by steam with Great Britain, can only be established by our own efforts, seconded by the private enterprise of British merchants. The English Government has pattered with us too long to permit us to hope for assistance from her, and should such an enemy this species of two spirited colonists, it will do much to inspire confidence in our ability to carry out this most important matter for ourselves.

The Phœnix has all the capabilities for such a voyage—she is a strong well built, steady sea boat, and most heartily do we wish her success.

The Miame, from Melbourne, is bound to Newcastle; she has had a very long passage, having been 18 days from Cape Howe; she will proceed on her voyage after obtaining provisions.

THE OCEAN CHIEF.—This splendid clipper ship, of the celebrated Black Ball Line of Packets, put to sea yesterday morning punctually to her time, bound for Liverpool. She was towed out by the new tug-boat Huntress, and, after firing a salute, made a fine offing with a stiff north-west breeze—at the rate of about 10 knots. Captain Tobin seems confident of making the passage in from 65 to 70 days. She had a smaller mail than was expected—about four bags of letters and papers only, with a few boxes of Admiralty despatches.

The William Denny (s.), left the wharf on Saturday, at midnight. At starting the crew refused to proceed in her, and the Water Police being called upon, went on board and got the vessel to sea.

THE FETTERCAIRN.—This vessel made a trial trip on Saturday, previous to leaving for Manila, and a few remarks respecting her will not be inapplicable. The Fettercairn was built at Dundee, in 1851, and intended for the Baltic trade, when she proved herself to be one of the fastest vessels under canvas afloat. Since her arrival in the colonies she has run very successfully between this port and Melbourne, making excellent passages. She is now the property of Messrs. Buyers, Learmonth, and Messrs. Russell, who have spent a considerable sum in rendering her thoroughly complete; having been taken on the Patent Slip—she was caulked throughout, received a new main and mizen-mast, and all necessary gear, also a new keelson, and other improvements. The engines have been taken to pieces, and new brasses and valves have been furnished, together with new funnel. The boilers have had new tubes and tube plates, and, in fact, the engine is in as good a state as when originally placed in the vessel. One great consideration connected with the Fettercairn is, that she will carry a very large cargo, with a small consumption of fuel, not exceeding 3½ tons of coal per day; the bunkers hold about 60 tons, leaving ample room for 300 tons of goods: these are advantages seldom met with in auxiliary screw-steamers, and render her peculiarly adapted for the Manilla trade, where it is necessary to collect produce from the provinces for shipment from the principal port. She will proceed direct to Manila vi Torres Straits, under the able command of Captain Lovett, late of the Sir John Harvey, and no doubt at this season will make a rapid passage. Messrs. Husband, Moriarty, Outram, Scott, and several scientific gentlemen were on board, who expressed their confidence in the vessel, and the complete manner in which she had been fitted up. It should also be remarked, that her cabin accommodations are excellent, and have been furnished with every requisite. We hear she leaves in the course of the week.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURE.

June 1.—Fame, barque, 210 tons, Captain Poole, for Melbourne, with 260 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 1.—Vision, Coquette, 2 Rose.

The brig Jean, sunk some months since in the Coal Channel, was raised yesterday; the hull appears to be sound. When she sunk, she had 190 tons of coal on board, but about 50 tons have been taken out of her with hand dredges.

(*From Messrs. Bingle and Son's June Circular.*)

List of Arrivals at the Port of Newcastle, from British and Foreign Ports, during the month of May, 1855:—May 1. Missie, Frame, from Melbourne; Cynthia, McLeod, from Melbourne; Fayaway, Kean, from Melbourne; Dart, Gibbons, from Sydney. May 10. Waterwitch, Adams, from Sydney. May 14. Cyclone, Young, from Melbourne; Gem, Duthie, from Melbourne; Dove, Jewell, from Melbourne; Harbinger, Wilson, from Melbourne. May 16. Ville de Belle, Manson, from Melbourne; Sea Belle, Williams, from Melbourne. May 18. Wanderer, Firth, from Melbourne; Little Pet, Finlayson, from Melbourne; Elizabeth Thompson, Rofe, from Melbourne; Raven, Dana, from Geelong; Imperial, Skinner, from Geelong; Koh-i-noor, Seldon, from Melbourne; Martha, Hodge, from Geelong; Notion, Shannon, from Geelong; Monarch, Robinson, from Sydney. May 20. Fame, Poole, from Melbourne; Mary Anne, Greig, from Geelong. May 24. Sephia, Crawford, from Melbourne. May 26. Ann and Maria, O'Hagan, from Melbourne; Janet, Kahler, from Melbourne.

List of departures from the port of Newcastle, for British and Foreign ports, during the month of May, 1855:—May 3. William B. Brown, Barney, Melbourne. May 6. Jessie, Adams, Geelong. May 9. Nimrod, Witney, Sydney; Pierces, Mead, San Francisco; Wee Tottie, Phillips, Hobart Town; William, Hume, Melbourne; Gazelle, Longmuir, Melbourne; Shamrock, Russell, Geelong. May 10. Balmoral, King, Hobart Town. May 12. Lord G. Bentinck, James, Ceylon. May 13. Rowena, Thomas, Melbourne. May 14. Scott, Griffiths, Melbourne. May 16. St. Lawrence, Rona, San Francisco. May 17. William Buchanan, Tarleh, Melbourne. May 20. Waterwitch, Adams, New Zealand; Grecian, Young, Melbourne. May 21. Cynthia, M'Leod, Hobart Town; Jane, Howard, Melbourne. May 22. Harbinger, Wilson, Melbourne; Galway Ark, Grange, Auckland. May 23. Fanny A. Garriques, Martin, Melbourne; Eliza Frances, Sutter, Melbourne. May 25. Village Belle, Masson, Melbourne; Anne and Jane, Smith, Melbourne; Missie, Frame, Melbourne. May 26. Little Pet, Finlayson, Melbourne. May 27. Notion, Shannon, Geelong. May 28. Monarch, Robinson, Sydney. May 29. Mary Anne, Greig, Geelong. May 30. Peri, Morris, Hobart Town.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO BE SET PERICATIBY.

June.		SUN Rises.	Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	Even.
4	MONDAY.	7 2	4 54	11 3	26

MOON—Last Quarter, 8h 52m. P.M. June 8.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

THIS EVENING, JUNE 4th,

WILL be presented a grand nautical drama, in five acts, entitled THE SEA OF ICE, or the Struggle for Gold, and the Orphan of the Frozen Ocean. Ralph de Lascours, Mr. Warde; Barabas, Mr. F. Howson; Carlos, Mr. Rogers; Monsieur Duchesne, Mr. Milne; Louise de Lascours, Miss F. Young; Diana Lascours, Miss Warde. To conclude with a new Farce of A STORM IN A TEACUP.

J. G. GRIFFITHS, Manager.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, JUNE 4th,

THE Performances will commence with Shakspere's tragedy of KING JOHN. John, Mr. R. Younge; Philip Falconbridge, Mr. G. V. Brooke; Lady Constance, Miss Fanny Catheart; Prince Arthur, Miss Julia Mathews. Queen Elinor, Mrs. Guerin; Lady Falconbridge, Mrs. Lambert; Philip, Mr. C. Evans; Lewis, Mr. Holloway; Blanche of Castile, Mrs. Branscombe. To conclude with the laughable Farce of THE STATION HOUSE. Wheatly, Mr. Lambert; Valentine Quill, Mr. W. H. Stephens; Millefleurs, Mr. H. T. Craven; Fanny Faddle, Mrs. Branscombe; Miss Buckram, Miss Lorette.

A. TORNING, Sole Lessee.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1855.

THE approaching meeting of the Legislative Council will arouse the slumbering people, and call into action whatever modicum of political life remains among us. It cannot be imputed to the inhabitants of this colony that they have a morbid anxiety for political well-being. The chief end of their existence seems to be limited by the most personal concerns. The world will last their time. With exemplary liberality they have poured forth their contributions into the Patriotic Fund, and they cannot therefore be accused of want of heart. They probably think great organic changes are not so important as the industrial progress of the community. Nor can we overlook another important consideration, which must tend to quiet the political nerves of this admirable colony. How profoundly does a city sleep whose watchmen are ever vigilant and strong. We are rocked in the cradle of repose by most active and zealous patriots. They tell us, and we believe them, that their eyes never slumber—that the smallest functionary will ever be sufficient to display their alertness and honesty. As the people sleep more profoundly, so their guardians will watch with more diligence, and work with greater zeal. During the long recess they have studied to prepare themselves for the Legislative campaign. Many have improved their utterance; some have consulted the standard authorities on political economy; others, like DEMOSTHENES, with pebble in his mouth, have prepared their speeches on the sea shore. We look for great things. The accessions to our Legislature are pledges of its liveliness, of its intelligence, and of its purity. Many with impatience may be looking forward to a new Constitution, but it will be most ungrateful to the inhabitants of this colony were they to speak disparagingly of an electoral system which has placed upon the outposts of patriotism the men whom we shall soon see and hear.

The GOVERNOR has an important task before him. On no account are we prepared to give him our confidence. Such is not the duty of an independent Press. We shall, however, be glad to find that he has properly estimated his present position, and that, in laying before the Council well-considered measures, he will be met in a proper spirit. It is not the business of our legislators to surrender their understanding to the Executive. Their functions admit of no complaisance, but neither will they justify faction. Every measure must be considered upon its own merits. Happily, there are few points upon which any great division of interest can be predicated, nor are they of such a nature as to extend the differences they may awaken beyond their own immediate sphere.

One of the first questions which the Government will be required to deal with is that relating to land. The conduct of the Executive during the first session will determine its relation with the colony. We have said, and still maintain, that the GOVERNOR is in a position to mediate between hostile ideas—to explain away hostile impressions, and to reconcile in the details of the land-administration claims which have hitherto been held adverse. The first step is to remove all practicable difficulties in the way of acquiring agricultural farms. Whatever interests are opposed to this must succumb. They must do so upon English principles. Compensation in every case must be made when even the shadow of vested right exists. But it is quite impossible that any Government can keep back a population which really needs the facilities of colonisation. It would be madness to do so: pernicious to every interest, old or new. Keeping this in view, the Government is bound to quiet the apprehensions of the squatters by shielding them against all wild and unwarrantable schemes. Sheep-farming is one of the great interests of the country. It has exhibited to a remarkable degree that personal enterprise which society has been accustomed to applaud. It has been accompanied with some nonsensical pretensions which are entirely extraneous and may be treated as verbage. But no Government in its senses would shake the security of a pursuit which supplies one-half of the substance of the colony, by an occupation of what for other purposes would be worthless. The next important question pressing upon the Government relates to municipal institutions. The GOVERNOR-GENERAL has enunciated sound views upon this subject. There are some local difficulties, arising from profound selfishness of many large holders of property, which in this colony has been sometimes displayed with the most stupid and grovelling tenacity. The Government must overlook these petty obstacles, and compass the great object by applying the British system of local administration.

There are innumerable advantages to be derived from a well organized community, where duties are properly distributed, and where local benefits are secured at local cost. Looking at all the circumstances of the case, it appears to us that large legislative and administrative powers ought to be given to these bodies, depositing, however, in the hands of the Supreme Government a power to act in the event of neglect, by the local authorities, and in some cases a power to veto. The first movements of a people will always be awkward, their first deliberate assemblies always noisy and pugilistic. But there is another plan by which a people can be trained to independence of thought and action, or by which representative institutions in the highest sense can be made to work with safety and effect. It would be a great error were the powers confided to be narrowed to the smallest limits, or were its exercises to be entirely left to local discretion. In some countries there is a machinery in the Supreme Court for enforcing municipal law, compelling its action, and punishing the neglect of its functionaries. A kind of municipal system, we are informed, is to be applied to education. It might have been a question whether the support and management of schools should not have formed one part of the general scheme of municipal government. We are apprehensive that the machinery for collecting and applying the funds under the proposed measure will be found cumbersome and unpopular. The importance of a sound system, if Government is to interfere at all, has become so urgent that we have no doubt the measure will be fairly scrutinised both by the Legislature and the Press. Our emigration systems require a very careful revision: it has always appeared to us that the different plans tend to thwart each other. Emigration, as conducted by the Commissioners, is no doubt what it has been often charged to be—a pauper emigration. What we require is the best class of people, at the lowest charge possible to the colony. But how can we expect that the engagements made in England will be observed by emigrants who on their arrival find others who have been landed here free from such responsibility, only because they belong to an inferior class, and were less deserving of assistance. Whenever this branch of our affairs shall be fairly lodged in the hands of our colonial legislature, it will require an arrangement which will make it consistent in all its parts, and fit it to that transition state between emigration entirely at the cost of Government and emigration entirely at the cost of the emigrant himself. As the inducements to come to this colony are multiplied, it will become less necessary that so large a proportion of our revenue should be devoted to this purpose. We have no doubt that railroads, which have occupied so much popular attention, will receive that of the GOVERNOR. It will be for him to find that medium between a rash and a timid policy, which we have so strongly recommended. The scheme of Sir HENRY YOUNG is a magnificent one. We believe it is practicable. We have no doubt that the land which he proposes to reserve would, if placed at the disposal of the commissioners he proposed to appoint, realize sufficient to pay for the making of the road. But interests so vast require to be dealt with by a master mind. It is obvious that what will pay on a large scale will be ruinous upon a small one. No one will consider it worth while to go by railroad, however accurately constructed, and however swift its progress, the length of a street. A railroad, when not justified by economical and political considerations, is but a splendid toy. We cannot, however, imagine any colony too blind to depict the probable results of communication by railroad and electric telegraph between the chief cities of this hemisphere. The results must be magnificent beyond anything which figures will venture to show. But ample means must be first found. A proper system for the administration of this great interest must be first carefully framed. The whole, in all its details, should be arranged and provided for before a pick is struck into the ground; and then the whole force of the colonies, so far as consistent with their interests, should be directed to hasten the completion. We see no reason why the land sold should not bring in the labour required to make a railway and pay for it. We believe it would be amply sufficient, and that it would give an impetus to colonisation such as has been seen in no country, unless in America. The GOVERNOR-GENERAL has the reputation of some scientific knowledge. He has a work before him which will infinitely surpass in importance that confided to PETO.

OF MR. BRIGHT'S opinions on the present struggle between Russia and the Western Powers we have spoken with some freedom. On one or two occasions we have attempted to show that his crochets were those of a well-intentioned but miscalculating man. Strong in the policy of the religious principles of the Friends, he has allowed his judgment to be guided and controlled by preconceived notions, without at all being influenced by the new class of events which are springing up around him. His visit to the deceased CZAR ought to have taught him a lesson, or if that failed to impress the true state of Europe upon his mind, the subsequent acts of NICHOLAS should have prevailed with double force.

The obstinacy of Mr. BRIGHT, however, on the war question cannot blind us to his merits on other subjects. Especially on commercial matters is he an authority. Lately, at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, at Manchester, he delivered a masterly address on the commercial prospects of England. It is full of facts and figures, displaying not only an intimate acquaintance with the past and present state of imports, exports, and manufactures, but also a certain degree of prescience and careful calculation as to the future of the commerce of the world.

We had intended to give a few extracts from the speech, but on reading it again carefully, we have determined to publish it entire. It is well worthy of attentive consideration.

Mr. BRIGHT:—The position in which we find ourselves to-day is one rather less satisfactory, as regards the interests to which this chamber has regard, than any we have occupied for some years past. I should like to make one remark on a point to which some reference is made in the report, and that is as to the meeting lately held for the purpose of receiving Colonel Cotton, and hearing his explanations with regard to the navigation of the Godavery. I have observed, since that took place, in a Madras newspaper, that the commission which was appointed there to inquire into the condition of the public works in that presidency has reported, and, in speaking of the Godavery River, they state that if that river should cost the Government £1000 a mile to make it navigable during its course and the course of its tributaries for 500 or 600 miles, it would be a very cheap undertaking, if we take into consideration the enormous results to the population who live upon its banks, and the districts through which it flows. Not that such expense would be at all necessary, because there can be no doubt whatever that that commission, so far as the obstacles in the river are concerned, were less acquainted than Colonel Cotton and his brother, Major Cotton, who is now out there, and other gentlemen with whom he is connected; and I would, therefore, much rather take the authority of those gentlemen, engineers on the spot, and who knew more than any other Englishman on the subject, than I would the opinion of the commissioners with regard to the actual sum that would require to be expended. And of course we know that, in preparing a river for navigation, you may spend just as much as you like; that is, you may straighten it where it is crooked, and give it such a depth of water, or a less depth, and you may clear the channel more or less, and you may spend the wealth of a nation on the river of 600 or 800 miles, if you choose to do it on a certain plan. And I am inclined to think, from all the information I can get, that the sum which Colonel Cotton explained to us here would be one that would at any rate open that river sufficiently to give a constant and most productive navigation,—I mean not only to that country and to this, as regards the material which would be transported along its course, but also to the people who would be willing to make some investment in the undertaking. (Hear, hear.) We are met, I believe, to discuss matters of trade, and I was very much struck with a statement our chairman read from the table which he has drawn up. He says that the whole cotton industry of this country may be estimated at £54,000,000 sterling per annum, two-thirds of it being export, and one-third—not quite—being home consumption. The first thing that struck me when £54,000,000 was mentioned was, that it comes just to the amount of ordinary taxes. I don't mean the taxes of this year, which are extraordinary, but the taxes of some former years; and if you consider that half of this £54,000,000 is in labour, and is the value of the labour bestowed on the cotton industry, it comes to this—[The Chairman.—I think you may say £30,000,000 for labour.]—Well, we are not to a million in a matter of this sort, and therefore, taking it at half, it will follow that it requires the whole labour of double the number of persons who are employed in the cotton industry of the country to provide every year the ordinary taxation of the country. (Hear, hear.) That is, call this county what you like, either in population or in labour—I mean taking also the surrounding districts—those parts of Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, which are interested in the cotton trade; and be they as numerous as they may, the population of these districts, and all its labour, so far as it is concerned in the production of our cotton manufactures, would only yield half the ordinary taxation of this country, and it would require double the whole of that labour to produce the whole ordinary taxation of the country. (Hear, hear.) Well, that struck me as being a very serious fact, and probably this year it may not be incorrect to say that it will require three times the whole of that labour to produce as much as will be actually expended out of the public taxes and income by the Government of this kingdom. (Hear, hear.) Now, I know some people believe it is an ordination of Providence that there should be very rich people, and that there should be a great many people very poor; but, putting theories of that kind aside, I think a man would be blind, and he ought to have somebody to lead him about, or he ought not to be allowed to go about at all, if he cannot see that the absorption by a Government of the products, or a sum equal to the products of the industry of such a vast proportion of its population, must tend necessarily to create a vast amount of suffering and pauperism in the country. Now, I am one of those who take rather a gloomy view of our present position, and what we are approaching to. Our chairman has mentioned the condition of the food market. Now, I have here a circular from one of the most eminent persons connected with the corn trade, in which it is stated that the harvest of 1853 was the most deficient, probably, that we have had in this country since 1817, and that the harvest of 1854 was the most productive that ever we had in this country; and I believe those two facts are not disputed by anybody connected with the trade. Yet it is a very curious thing that, though the price of wheat last year—72s. 2d. a quarter—was higher than it has been for a whole year during any year since 1819, and notwithstanding the extraordinary harvest of 1854, the price of wheat in December last was 73s. 1d., being higher by about 1s. 6d. than it was in December, 1853, when the harvest had been so greatly deficient. Thus Providence has given to the husbandman his full share of reward, has filled every measure, every storehouse, every barn, and yet in December, 1854, the price of wheat was actually higher than it was in December, 1853, after the most deficient harvest we had had since 1817. (Hear, hear.) Well then, further on in the same circular is another fact stated, that—

"Since the publication of our last monthly circular we have procured a little further information respecting the export of wheat from Russia in 1853, which fully bears out our estimate that it was at least 6,000,000 quarters. It is not, therefore, surprising that, with stocks exhausted in every other part of Europe, the stoppage of this source of supply should have produced the present high range of prices. Even with a continuance of average crops, we cannot expect much lower rates in the absence of imports from Russia; while another harvest similar to that of 1853 would make the continuance of the present war a cause of incalculable misery to the poor throughout the rest of Europe."

If we could conceive that in 1854 the harvest had been no better than in 1853, and that the supplies from Russia had been stopped, there cannot be the slightest doubt that our poor people would have been perishing in our streets and on our door-steps, and it would have been absolutely impossible to preserve the peace of the country. That is a fact, and it is a state of things which appears to me very worthy of our serious consideration. There are one or two more statements I will allude to with respect to this subject, because I know there are people who fancy that as long as people are well employed it does not much matter what people pay for food; but they seem to lose sight of the fact that every day somebody is becoming less and less able to purchase it. In the United Kingdom the consumption of wheat, in round numbers, is 30,000,000 quarters, perhaps a little less, and the present price being £3 10s. a quarter, that will give us an expenditure at this rate of price in a year of £105,000,000 sterling for wheat. There can be no doubt whatever that if the imports had been free, with our late great harvest, the price would have been 50s. instead of 70s., that is, a saving of 20s. a quarter; and 30,000,000 quarters, at £2 10s., would come to £75,000,000 sterling, and it makes, therefore, a simple difference of £30,000,000 sterling in the cost of our ordinary food. But if we had spent the same sum of £105,000 000, and had purchased the wheat at £2 10s. per quarter, it would have given us 12,000,000 quarters of wheat—that is, in all 42,000,000 quarters for the same sum we now give for 30,000,000 quarters, and therefore that which is now an actual scarcity, as shown by the markets all over the country, would have been an abundance of the most profuse character — perhaps as profuse as we have ever seen in this country before. Now, that extra expenditure comes to an amount exceeding £5 per annum for every family in the country, being equal to doubling the rent of all the working classes in the United Kingdom, because, on the average, they don't, I believe, live in houses of more than £5 yearly rent, and there being about 6,000,000 families, or rather less than that, it would give £30,000,000 as the extra sum they have to give for food. That is not the whole matter, because the £30,000,000 paid for food is followed by another sum almost equal in amount—I will not call it equal—I will be under the mark, and I will say £20,000,000 of extra expenditure on the part of the Government, which will bring the whole extra expenditure in food and the increased expenditure of Government together to a sum of not less than £50,000,000 sterling this year. Therefore, we are in the position of actually paying a tribute, to a foreign country I won't say, but to an idea of a supposed benefit and gain of some kind, of £50,000,000 sterling this year; and whether we shall get anything on the other side of the ledger or not is a matter which some people are sanguine about. I confess I am not; but, at any rate, the payment is made and cannot be escaped, and its results I think we are bound to look at—that £50,000,000 is withdrawn from capital, the fund out of which labour is supplied; but that does not make the whole mischief, for we all know the doubt and fear and uncertainty prevailing in the minds of capitalists all over the country, causing probably a withdrawal of funds, of capital equal to the whole of that amount—of £20,000,000 and £30,000,000 together; and, therefore, the sum you actually expend is by no means a fair indication of the mischief to which you are subjected. Look at the absorption of money—a loan in France, a vast loan in Austria, a loan in Prussia; Russia raising money in some way, and by loans, if it be possible; this country balancing whether it shall be by extra taxation or whether it shall be by a loan. But, in whichever way it is, and whatever be this expenditure now going on at such a prodigious rate all over Europe, and to so large an extent in this country, that money being withdrawn from profitable investments and modes of employment by which labour is sustained, it must as a matter of course act upon this country, and, I believe, upon this country more powerfully than any other, and upon all other countries in the world, of which this country is the great monetary and commercial centre. Take America for example. In the United States people have traded too fast and imported too much, and it is quite possible that, apart from all this, there would have been some check in the extraordinary importation of that country from this; but the moment these difficulties arise here, English capital which is partly invested there, or in the course of being invested, is naturally withdrawn; the blood comes back to the heart, and the extremities are left without support and thus you have a crash in the United States, not only precipitated, but much more violent and alarming than you would have had, in all probability if this state of things had not arisen. Thus, although we may have fancied, as some public writers have insanely or dishonestly attempted to show us, that trade is not suffering at all by the foreign policy of this country, we find that not only at home are all the sources of our prosperity dried up by the impoverishment of our people, but that there is not a single market on the face of the globe that is not influenced adversely to our interests by the effects produced there by the contraction of money facilities at home. (Hear, hear.) Well now, this state of things puts us all in a condition of more fierce competition; we are all producing really rather more than our customers require; we are all anxious not to suspend our operations, and we are all competing for the diminished number of customers, and the consequence is, that profits are almost universally brought down to nothing, and in many branches of trade—there cannot be the slightest doubt in some considerable branches of the cotton trade—there is actually a loss being made by all those who are engaged in them. If profits are gone, what becomes of employment? Don't we know that at this moment, if it were not for the annoyance it gives to many spinners and manufacturers to see their works stopped two or three weeks, and their hands idling about, and because they don't like to submit to a pressure which their neighbours are still able and willing to bear—if not from that feeling of pride, to a large extent in many, or of goodwill to their workmen in others, or a hope that things will be better, or a determination not to be beaten, which I am sorry to say is too much a characteristic of Englishmen, even when they are wrong (hear, hear)—many are carrying on business at this moment six days a-week, when probably it would be far more rational if they were working only three days? If you come to the condition of your population, what is that? Two or three years ago, every man that was charitably-disposed was like a frozen-out gardener; there was nothing for him to do, and all the places of benefactions, soup-kitchens, and places of that kind, were shut up for want of paupers. But now, if you go to the Chorlton Union, or the Manchester Union,—in fact there is hardly a union in the kingdom, I believe, in which the increase of poor-rates is not most marked. I heard it the other day in conversation, and no doubt it is true, that in one of these unions an expenditure of £100 had risen to £700 a week. In Birmingham you find hundreds of people about the Poor Law offices, and the magistrates, and Catholic priests, and everybody who has influence, brought out to persuade the people that relief would be given to them. In some of the London unions the increase of pauperism is absolutely frightful, and I doubt very much if there be a single union throughout the country in which the increase of poor-rates is not very strongly during the past year. I know myself that two or three years ago you hardly ever saw a beggar, unless it was some man who was so from long habit, or from actual incapacity, or one of those poor men whom everybody allows to go about and live upon his neighbours. Otherwise there were no beggars; but now the case is altogether different. I know that, as far as regards my house, and our works, and our neighbourhood, where, I believe, we are much better off than in many parts of the country, the beggars are increasing every day, and becoming almost as great a trouble as they were 10 or 15 years ago; and, at the same time, the applications for employment from those who certainly do not wish to beg are very much more numerous than they were two or three years ago. Now, in our town (Rochdale), I believe it is not so bad as it is in many places; the flannel trade has been brisk; I believe the long frost of the season is favourable, and Government contracts have

signature of the captain. This duplicate of the articles was yesterday objected to by Mr. Nichols, who appeared for defendants. He said their validity was too dubious to warrant his worship in passing sentence upon his clients. In order to obtain information on that point, the Bench postponed the case until to-day. This morning, his Worship remarked that he had consulted the American consul, Mr. Williams, on the subject, and he had informed him that it was not customary for captains in the United States to sign the ship's articles at all. The law, however, required that all copies of articles should be certified by the Collectors of Customs, at the different ports from which the vessels sailed, in proof of which, he had sent him for inspection one of the latest copies of American articles at his command—that of the Ocean Queen, to which the signature of the Captain was not affixed. Under these circumstances, he considered the articles of the Heloise to be legal. The prisoners had signed for 14 months, and their voyage was still in progress according to the articles He, therefore, convicted them of the offence, but at the same time, remarked that they appeared to have acted under the impression that they were to be discharged in Sydney, and indeed he thought they had reasonable ground for thinking so; the second officer, who had been examined as a witness, was under that impression, and several of the men had been discharged; under these circumstances, he suggested to the Captain the propriety of taking them back without punishment. The men were willing to go aboard; the captain was willing to take them, and they were therefore ordered to be returned to their ship.

Allen Bartley, a labourer, employed in discharging gin from [illegible], barque Egypt, lying alongside Pusey's Wharf, was arraigned upon the charge of stealing two bottles of that liquor. Yesterday evening, he was observed by Mr. Pusey in a state of intoxication, rolling off with something under his serge shirt: he stopped him and found the stolen property in his possession. The master of the vessel said the general behaviour of the man was good, he did not wish to press the charge before a jury, and valued the gin below 5s. Prisoner had nothing to say in his defence, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one month.

Alfred Bushell, chief officer of the Douglas, was charged with riotous and disorderly conduct on board that ship yesterday. Two witnesses deposed to the offence, but prisoner wished the case to be remanded until Monday, for the production of witnesses for the defence, and his wish was complied with.

George Brown, alias John Roberts, on suspicion of being a runaway from the Ocean Queen, was remanded until Monday (this day).

THE ROSTER.—The following gentlemen are summoned to attend at the Water Police Court: on Monday (this day,) Mr. Thorne, and Mr. R. Towns; Tuesday, Mr. G. Thornton, and Mr. Westgate; Wednesday, Mr. Weekes, and Mr. Alexander; Thursday, Mr. Arkins, and Mr. G. Allen.

THE LATE POISONING CASE.—CORONER'S INQUEST.

AN inquest was held on Friday and Saturday last, before the City Coroner, Mr. Brenan, and a jury of fourteen, at the Central Police Court, George-street, touching the death of Mrs. Miriam Magnus, aged 39 years, the report of whose death, by poison administered by her husband, Samuel Magnus, appeared in our issue of Monday last. It may be recollected that he was placed in the dock at the Police Office on last Monday week, the 21st of May, charged with the *attempt*. At the examination two or three medical gentlemen gave their testimony, as also Inspector Higgins, the apprehending constable, which, however, resulted in the remanding of the prisoner until that day week (last Monday), Mrs Magnus (since deceased) being unable to attend. On Friday last an official letter was sent to the Police Magistrate, Mr. Dowling, signed by Drs. M'Ewan, Nathan, and O'Brien, stating Mrs. Magnus (the deceased) was in very great danger, and recommending that if her depositions were then taken, it would not in any way affect her illness. In consequence of such notification, Mr. Dowling repaired to the residence of the unfortunate woman, and in the presence of the prisoner and one or two medical gentlemen, took her statement down in writing, which will be found below.

The prisoner was present at the inquiry, in the custody of the police.

The following Jury were empanelled:—William John Powell, William Merrett, Augustus Battle, William Curtis, Henry Dignum, George Rowe, Llewin Wood, William Wood, Edward Kyle, Henry Woolcott, Henry Palser, Charles Kidman, James O'Neil, and James Galloway.

The Coroner said that the inquiry had been adjourned until the present time, in order to afford the prisoner time to obtain counsel for his defence. He (the Coroner) saw that he had availed himself of that opportunity, and had engaged the services of Messrs. Holroyd and Nichols, to whom he had entirely left his case. The jury that were empanelled to try the case were respectable householders, and the majority of them had before attended upon juries at the Central Criminal Court. He would now draw their attention to a certain paragraph, which appeared in one of the daily publications, and which asserted, in referring to the present case, that a female, who was formerly employed as governess in the prisoner's family, had also been apprehended as an accomplice This allegation, he would state for their information, was not the fact; to substantiate which he would place a witness in the box (Mr. Solomon), who would also prove that there was no other than the prisoner at the dock implicated in the affair. These observations he (the Coroner) was quite sure would be a sufficient guarantee as to its truth. It was the duty of a jury not to take or place any confidence in any reports that may have appeared in any of the public newspapers, and also to dispel from their minds all matters or rumours that might have come under their own notice. Their duty was morally to try the case according to the evidence placed before them. (After a few other remarks relative to the particular features of the case, he proceeded to call the witnesses.)

The first witness called was Jeremiah Higgins, Inspector in the Sydney Police, who deposed: On Sunday morning, the 20th May, about half-past eight o'clock, I went to the prisoner's residence, situated in Macquarie-street South. I found him in bed and told him he had better get up, when he asked "what for?" I then informed him that I was going to apprehend him on a charge of attempting to poison his wife. He replied, "You don't mean that! When was it?" to which I answered, "on the previous Sunday night." He then got up, and, while dressing, asked me when I heard of it, and I told him. When crossing the Race-course, on my way to the stationhouse, he said it was a serious charge to bring against him. While having the charge entered at the stationhouse he again said, "Yes! it is a serious charge to bring against a man after being married 17 years, and having seven children." When I apprehended him, Mrs. Magnus (the deceased), I believe, was in the house, and he wished to speak to her, but I declined to allow him to do so.

Mr. Holroyd: I apprehended the prisoner not on warrant, but from information I received.

Maurice Solomon, residing at No. 98, Crown-street, deposed: I have known the prisoner and the deceased for the last four years; I was intimately acquainted with them; they lived together very affectionately; on Sunday, the 13th May, about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, they came on a visit to my house; they appeared to be on the best terms, and we were all joking and laughing together; the prisoner was perfectly sober, and was a man of most temperate habits; the deceased was about 39 years of age; the deceased partook of some tea, and about a wine glass full of porter in my house on the night in question; I think she also had a little drop of rum and water too; it was shortly after six o'clock that they all had tea, certainly not so late as seven; there was no meat on the table to my recollection; it might have been an hour or an hour and a-half after that she partook of the porter, and a short time afterwards that she had the rum and water. [The Coroner here remarked that he hoped the witness would be very particular in reference to the *time* of the deceased taking these drinks.] This was all before nine (9) o'clock to the best of my belief, and I do not recollect the deceased having partaken of any thing else but what I have above stated that night; the deceased appeared to be in her usual health, but was never of a strong constitution; it was about ten minutes before or after ten o'clock that they left my house to proceed home; the prisoner took some fresh fish with him, which I gave him, for the following day's dinner.

The above examination took place on Monday last, when the jury were empanelled to view the body, and this witness was the gentleman who accompanied them to identify it. The below is the additional evidence given on the next day, Friday.

Mr. Maurice Solomon, re-called. On further enquiry I have ascertained that it was before nine (9) o'clock that the deceased drank the porter and rum and water; I was present on Sunday morning, the 27th of May, when she died; I am aware of a little jealousy having existed between the prisoner and his wife (the deceased); they had a quarrel about it; the occurrence in question took place about the latter part of last December; from information I received from the deceased, I found the prisoner with having stopped away from his home at night; he said that it was no such thing; he had been accused unjustly; I then told him that his wife (the deceased) was very unhappy in her mind relative to a female who was formerly employed in their family as a governess; also, that she (deceased) had complained of not having received that proper attention which she deserved; lastly, I asked him if the governess in question was then in Sydney; he replied "that there was some jealousy about her, but she was wrongfully accused. In consequence she was discharged before her time had expired. He did not like to see her in want, and therefore he sent her up the country;" I never heard any altercation between them, nor any more complaints from the deceased than those above stated; I had sufficient opportunities of judging, and always thought that the prisoner was particularly kind towards the deceased.

Cross-examined by Mr. HOLROYD: That was the only difference that existed between the prisoner and the deceased to the best of my recollection, during the three or four years that I have been acquainted with them; since December last, my family and the prisoner's were in the habit of visiting each other, and I always thought that they were on very good terms; I have seen the young female (the governess) in the prisoner's house; she was engaged to instruct a portion of the family; they had seven children, the eldest of whom was a boy aged about sixteen years; I have never seen the prisoner in company with the governess since the time that he informed me he had sent her up the country; I fancied, but I will not be sure, that I saw her in Sydney, on Wednesday last; the prisoner was very affectionate towards his children; scarcely a day passed since last Christmas without my having in one way or other communication with the prisoner; three days out of the week I attended the family, having to instruct some of them in Hebrew; after I had informed the prisoner of his wife's displeasure in reference to the governess, she left the house, but whether she was discharged or not I am not aware; on Sunday fortnight, the 13th May, the prisoner and the deceased came to my house on a visit; it was in the afternoon, between four and five o'clock, and we had dined; they did not dine at my house; they remained to tea, some of which the deceased partook; there was no meat, but there was some stewed fish, the quality of which I cannot inform; the deceased was proffered some fish, but she declined to partake of any, and some was specially put away in a side-board for her supper; shortly after tea she drank about a wine-glassful of draught porter, and afterwards a small drop of rum and water; when she drank the porter we were all playing at cards; this was about an hour and-a-half before they left to go home; she might have drank more rum and water without my knowledge; the deceased did not eat the fish at supper that was put away for her.

Julia Cahell stated that she had been two and a half years in the service of the prisoner; she remembered that on the 13th of May last Mr. and Mrs. Magnus went out to Mr. Solomons to tea about three or four o'clock; I went out also, on leave, and returned about seven or eight o'clock; Mr. and Mrs. Magnus came home from Mr. Solomon's about ten o'clock; I did not see them come in, nor did I hear any quarrelling between them; I asked the master if the mistress would want me before I went to bed; he replied that he would go and ask; in a short time after he returned, stating that the mistress would not want me; I then went to bed; and the next thing I heard was the master calling for me to go up stairs; I had been sleeping for a short time, but how long I can't say; on going up stairs, I saw Dr. O'Brien in the bedroom, and Dr. Nathan going in; the prisoner was in the passage, walking up and down; he desired me to remain in the parlour, whilst Dr. O'Brien was in the room with mistress; I was about three quarters of an hour in the parlour before I was called into the bedroom; when I went in I was directed to rub the deceased's feet with soap liniment, which I did; she was then very ill and weak; I do not know of any quarrel having taken place between the prisoner and his wife, either then or previously; at all events I never heard them quarrelling; remembered a governess stopping in the house some time ago; it must have been more than four months ago; in fact I believe it was before January last; I remember shortly before the governess left the deceased went to the North Shore, and stopped there for a fortnight, under the advice of her medical adviser; the governess slept in the prisoner's house during the whole of the time deceased was away, as did also the prisoner himself, except on one night, when he slept at the North Shore; the governess left immediately after the deceased returned; heard no quarrel, and did not know why she left except that the mistress noticed her to leave; never saw any improper intimacy between the prisoner and the governess; during the time the deceased was at the North Shore the prisoner slept in his own bed and the governess slept in her own room with the eldest daughter.

Cross-examined: Mrs Magnus was recommended to go to the North Shore for the benefit of her health; never heard of any quarrelling between the prisoner and his wife, except on an occasion about six or eight months ago, when some coolness was displayed on both sides for a short time.

By the Bench: They did not speak about the time I refer to for seven or eight days.

Lawrence Magnus, a lad about sixteen years of age, son of the prisoner, deposed as follows: I remember, on the 13th of May last, accompanying my father and mother to Mr. Solomon's, for the purpose of dining; we returned from Mr. Solomon's about half-past 9 or 10 o'clock; we had some cold turkey for supper, and some porter, but I do not know who sent for it; I cannot say whether any other kind of liquor was drunk or not; we all partook of the turkey, and everything appeared to go on cheerfully and well up to the time of retiring to rest; the deceased and my father went to bed at about half-past 10 o'clock, and I saw nothing further of them until I was awoke by my mother calling me; I immediately went into the bedroom and found her in her undress, apparently in great pain; she said, in the presence of my father, that she had taken the wrong medicine, but he made no reply so far as I could hear, except that it was the same medicine he had always been in the habit of giving her; there were several medicine bottles on the wash-hand stand, together with tumblers and wine-glasses; I do not recollect her saying anything to my father about a wine-glass; she showed me a wine-glass, and said that was the one out of which she had taken her medicine; I believe she said she took it from my father's pocket, but I cannot speak positively on this point; I did not hear him make any answer, or offer any explanation as to his possession of the glass during the whole time I was there,—namely from about 10 to half-past 3 o'clock.

Cross-examined: My father and the deceased have always lived together apparently on the most comfortable terms; I have been residing at Bathurst during the last five or six months, and therefore cannot speak personally as to the terms on which they lived latterly; the deceased was in the habit of taking a little brandy and water after supper, but I cannot say whether she took any on the occasion referred to; we all dined together on the Sunday; my mother, when she came home, appeared quite cheerful and healthy.

William Wilson deposed:—I was in the service of the prisoner; I recollect when he and the deceased returned home on Sunday night, the 13th May, from Mrs. Solomon's; it was about half-past nine o'clock. They partook of some supper, but what it consisted of I cannot say; they did not send out for any porter or spirits that I know of; about half-past 11 or 12 o'clock, I was aroused by the prisoner, who told me to get up and bear-a-hand to go for the doctor; I did so; I saw the deceased in her room; she was sitting in an easy chair, and appeared to be in great pain. I heard no conversation between the prisoner and the deceased; I have been living with them since the 14th last July; I am not aware of any disturbance having existed between them in reference to a governess who formerly lived with us; I have never overheard anything about it; I recollect a little coolness having existed between them for a short time, but for what I do not know.

Cross-examined by Mr. Holroyd:—They seemed to live on the best of terms.

James Sheen Dowling, Police Magistrate, deposed:—In consequence of official information I received on Friday afternoon last, from the medical gentlemen who were in attendance upon the deceased during her illness, I proceeded to the unfortunate woman's residence in Macquarie street South, to take down in writing her declaration; I did so in the presence of the prisoner; she was very weak, and I had some difficulty in making out her words for the first ten minutes; I would not positively swear that the words taken down in the declaration are all exactly the same as used by her, but they are as near as they could possibly be taken under the circumstances; I read the first portion over to her twice, during which time she appeared quite conscious; she apparently understood it, but was too weak to sign her name; the following is her declaration:—

Miriam Magnus, wife of the prisoner (Samuel Magnus) on oath, stated as follows: I have been married to the prisoner seventeen years; lately we have been on very amicable terms; on last Sunday fortnight, the 13 h of May, I accompanied my husband on a visit to a Mr. Solomons; we returned home together, about eleven o'clock, alone; I then felt very well; when we came home, after my going to bed, my husband (the prisoner) gave me some medicine, which I drank; he was not undressed at the time he administered it to me; it was contained in a wine-glass; he had given me medicine before the present occasion, but I never felt unwell from it, and had often taken it without the doctor's knowledge; he did not say anything on giving it me; in about five minutes after I felt very ill of which I told him, and he laughed; he did not inform me what medicine it was; I remember seeing Dr. O'Brien that same night; my husband ordered William to go for him, and he arrived shortly afterwards; I threw up more than once in a basin; the glass that he gave me the medicine in I took out of his pocket; after doing so he again laughed at me; I sometimes took sal-volatile with water; after having taken the medicine, I felt a hot and burning feeling; I had a servant named Mary in the house the same night, and I called her into the room, in the presence of my husband; I was sick, but he still remained in the room; when any physic was ever required, he always went to a chemist in Pitt-street; there was a liniment in the house, but I had not used it prior to the Sunday night in question; I felt ill three times before, after my husband gave me the medicine; I am older than him; I always felt very comfortable and happy with him; I told him that I was jealous about a girl, named Caroline, who was formerly a governess in our family when we lived in Castlereagh-street, but who is now stopping at Paddington; he laughed at me; my life is not insured, nor did my father settle any property on me when I was married; I am not aware either whether any of my relations have left me any.

By the prisoner: I have never had any quarrel with my husband.

The mark of
X
MIRIAM MAGNUS.

Sworn at Sydney, this 25th day of May, 1855, before

JAS. SHEEN DOWLING,
Police Magistrate.

The witness continues: I would not swear that she understood every word when the deposition was read over to her; when I found her so weak I caused a glass of wine to be given to her, and she then seemed to speak very intelligibly; I would not swear that every word she wished to say has been taken down; but I have no doubt the principal portion of the matter contained in the deposition is correct; she made herself understood both by her action and voice.

Cross-examined: I got the information from her by questions and answer; I am sure she called the governess "Caroline," but I am not so sure that the name Paddington is right; I was so overcome by a kind of fainting fit whilst taking the deposition that I was obliged to be removed from the room for a short time; but I have a perfect recollection of all that passed.

William Wilson and Julia Cahell were here re-called to testify to the name of the governess, who they said was always called Ann Callaghan.

Dr. O'Brien stated, I was called in on Sunday the 13th, to see the deceased, she was then suffering from excessive pain; the prisoner was walking up and down the passage, within hearing of what the deceased might say; she told me that shortly after going to bed on the same night, her husband asked her if she would have some medicine, meaning magnesia and sal volatile; she replied that she felt very well without it, but as she had been reminded of it she would take the *ordinary* dose; her husband then gave her a wine glass, the contents of which she swallowed, and immediately felt a burning sensation in her throat, back of her tongue, and down the gullet; she instantly said to her husband, "You have given me the wrong medicine," but received no satisfactory answer; she thereupon jumped out of bed, and running into the passage gave the alarm; whilst in the passage she heard her husband in the bedroom making a noise among the glasses on the washhand stand, and on going in she saw him put something in his pocket; she said "What is that you have put into your pocket?" and without waiting for a reply she suddenly put her hand forth and drew out a wine-glass, which she kept in her hand until my arrival; she then commenced vomiting very violently; I asked the prisoner why he put the glass in his pocket, to which he merely replied "there was such a fuss," or words to that effect; I caused two basins to be provided, for the purpose of receiving the contents of her stomach, and kept my eye on them all the time; I never left the room until Mr. Nathan arrived, to whom she made precisely the same statement as she made to me respecting the conduct of the prisoner; I was struck by the extraordinary quietude of the man, who did not seem to take any interest in the matter, or anxious to give any explanation; Mr. Nathan and I remained in the room about two hours until the burning pain in the throat and adjacent parts had ceased; she vomited very freely, so that there was no necessity for the intervention of emetics; the contents of the first basin I put into a decanter supplied to me by the prisoner, and gave it to Mr. Nathan, who was about to leave, whilst I intended to remain and watch the case; Mr. N. took one, and I bottled the contents of the other, and kept it myself. The impression produced on my mind, as well as on Mr. Nathan's, from all the symptoms we saw was that the deceased had taken a considerable dose of a highly irritant poison, apparently of a mineral kind; the pain gradually descended from the stomach to the intestines, and shortly afterwards purging began; then followed a complete suppression of urine, which continued for three days, and immediately after salivation set in, accompanied by a strong mercurial fœtor; in fact the whole of the symptoms were precisely those of a person who had taken corrosive sublimate, or some other strong preparation of mercury; in the course of four or five days these symptoms almost entirely disappeared, and I began to think there was some chance of her recovery; taking the group of symptoms up to the time of the salivation and suppression of urine, my opinion was that the deceased had taken corrosive sublimate, but when these symptoms set in I was convinced; the effect of taking this poison was invariably an instantaneous burning sensation and irritation of the tongue, throat, and stomach, such as had occurred in the present case; she could not have taken it for half-an-hour without feeling its effect; on Thursday, the 24th, all traces of poisoning had disappeared, but there was abundant evidence of exhaustion setting in; at this period Dr. M'Ewan was added to our consultation, and we gave her nutriment, and otherwise endeavoured to revive the system, but notwithstanding our efforts the exhaustion gradually increased until she died on the 27th; this exhaustion was the secondary consequence of the shock to the system produced by taking poison; I was present when Mr. Dowling took her deposition, and although she was evidently very weak, she was still perfectly sensible, and made herself distinctly understood.

Cross-examined by Mr. Holroyd: Before I left, the appearance presented indicated a tendency of depression, which I was of opinion was not caused by the taking of arsenic, but corrosive sublimate; neither was it oxalic acid, the symptoms of poisoning having such a sudden effect; the vomit in the tumbler was taken away before my arrival; the bloody mucus that the deceased vomited was not saved; almost immediately after the treatment I used had been resorted to, the symptoms gradually yielded; albumen was not administered, because the other (gluten) was the most convenient at the time in every respect; in any case where a person is poisoned by corrosive sublimate it is requisite to use albumen; a great portion of the corrosive sublimate had been discharged on my arrival; it was four or five days afterwards that my attention was drawn to the bottles and soap and liniment; I did not examine them; I ordered her legs to be rubbed when she had the spasms; it would have been better practice to have used albumen.

Professor Smith, medical doctor and professor of chemistry, deposed—On Thursday morning last I received from Dr. O'Brien a tumbler, a decanter, and a wine-glass, containing vomit; I submitted the matter in the wine-glass to analysis; the decanter contained about a pint of vomit; part of it was fluid, and the other was solid, amongst which there were some portions of fowl and bread; the fluid was of a whitish colour, much like gingerbeer; I discovered the presence of a soluble salt of mercury, in all probability corrosive sublimate; I divided the pint of vomit, taking for analysis one-half, amongst which I found 1 grain 77 100 of mercury [produced in Court]; if the whole were converted into corrosive sublimate it would weigh 2 grains 4-10; the other half I kept, as is always the case in analysation for fear the first half should fail; the whole quantity, I should suppose, would be about 4 decimal grains; that, by good authority, is a full poisonous dose; I failed to detect anything in the tumbler, not having had sufficient time; in the wineglass I discovered two or three grains of white powder, and being requested by Dr. O'Brien to examine it carefully, to ascertain if it contained any arsenic, I did so; I found some appearance of magnesia; but after making a very minute examination, I was unable to detect any mercury; I got some slight traces, but they were so indistinct that I would not undertake to swear that they were the proceeds of mercury; the residue was chiefly magnesia.

Cross-examined by Mr. Holroyd: Corrosive sublimate is a compound of mercury and chloride; in my analysation I detected both; I put a bright piece of copper in the solution, having introduced muriatic acid before doing so, and succeeded in procuring a coat of mercury on it; in my second test I got a yellow precipitate of potassium; in my next, with hydrosulphuric acid, I produced, firstly, a yellow colour, secondly an orange green, and thirdly a black; I then got slight symptoms of corrosive sublimate; I then, with the protochloride of tin, got from the fluid a dark grey precipitate; after which I resorted to nitrate of silver to detect the chlorine, and it yielded an abundant white precipitate; I thought this analysis exhibited and contained salt of mercury; although there were two or three indications highly characteristic of the appearance of corrosive sublimate, yet I would not be positive in saying that it contained either; ten ounces of it was filtered, and a solution of the protochloride of tin was added with the mixture; it was kept at boiling temperature for some hours, and afterwards allowed to stand for a night, when a greyish black sediment showed; the liquid being decanted, the whole was boiled in caustic potash; what remained of the sediment was collected, separated, and washed with distilled water, after which it was mixed with carbonate of soda, and put into a glass tube; the metallic mercury sublimed from the mixture, and condensed on the side of the tube; I discovered magnesia on the glass.

By the Coroner: I examined the soap and liniment and various other bottles given me by Dr. O'Brien, but I found no traces whatever of corrosive sublimate.

This was the last witness examined on Friday, and it being after 5 o'clock, the inquiry was adjourned until Saturday morning.

On the opening of the Court, Dr. O'Brien was recalled, and stated: I considered it necessary to hand the decanter and wine-glass to Mr. Nathan; he sent me to his house, before the analyzation, to procure them; he told me that he had placed them in a bookcase, and locked them up, but had put the keys away in a spot unknown to any member of his family; I found them in the place described by him, and took the decanter and glass to Mr. Nathan, which I afterwards gave to Professor Smith; I was present when Mr. Dowling was taking down the deceased's statement; the prisoner was also present; I heard her say "I felt ill three (3) times before, after my husband gave me the medicine;" she muttered "three times," and also held up three fingers; on Mr. Dowling's asking her "if it was three times," her answer resembled and sounded very much like "yes;" I have been attending their family professionally for the last three years; I did not attend upon the deceased any of those "three" times.

Dr. Nathan, medical practitioner, deposed: On the morning of the 14th of May last, shortly after twelve o'clock, I was called upon to see the deceased; upon going into the room I saw Dr. O'Brien, a servant, and the prisoner there; I found the deceased prostrated; her pulse was quick and feeble, and the skin was somewhat cold; occasionally she vomited mucus, tinged with blood; she complained of a metallic taste in her mouth, and a burning at the back of her throat, extending down the gullet; also, in the stomach; she spoke to me referring to a circumstance that happened, but I do not think that the prisoner was present at this conversation; prisoner asked Dr. O'Brien and I what we thought was the matter with his wife, when we told him that she was suffering from a highly irritating poison; of this we were fully convinced, the symptoms of poisoning having made its appearance so suddenly; Dr. O'Brien added that it was very singular, when the prisoner replied "that it was;" he admitted to the giving of her medicine; at first I thought she had taken arsenic, but afterward I was perfectly satisfied from the sudden symptoms presented, that she had taken some irritating poison: I am sure that the treatment we resorted to for corrosive sublimate, in the using of gluten, was preferable to albumen; albumen decomposes corrosive sublimate, and precipitates a soluble white powder; it is a subject upon which the chemists have not yet determined upon; but it is believed to consist chiefly of calomel which, while insoluble, is considered more harmless than corrosive sublimate; but an excessive albumen renders it again insoluble; gluten causes a precipitate of the same kind, which I believe is the more soluble in an excess of gluten; I therefore consider glutinous matter to be better than albumen as an antidote for corrosive sublimate; when I spoke to the prisoner about his wife's illness, he did not mention anything about poison; in fact, he spoke very little; from the symptoms presented, I am of opinion that no poison could have had such influence but corrosive sublimate; I am not sure whether those symptoms might not be produced by iodine of mercury, but I am perfectly convinced that they would with the poison above stated.

Dr. M'Ewan corroborated the evidence of the other medical gentlemen with regard to the main facts of the case; like Dr. O'Brien, he was struck with the prisoner's apathy in not offering at the time to give any explanation as to how the poison came to be administered; with regard to the relative merits of gluten and albumen in a case of this kind, he was decidedly in favour of the latter, as being more efficacious in causing the patient to vomit, and thereby throwing the poison off the stomach before it could take serious effect; gluten would have a similar effect, but it was not so expeditious; it was, however, more readily obtained, and was therefore more frequently used; he saw the deceased first on the 24th; the symptoms of poisoning had then disappeared; on submitting the body to a post-mortem examination, I found the stomach in a perfectly healthy state, all appearance of poisoning having been removed; it was quite possible for the deceased to have taken poison on the 13th, and yet afford no traces of it when she died; the immediate cause of death was diarrhœa supervening on a state of great exhaustion; she was perfectly sensible when she gave her evidence.

The following is the report of the *post-mortem* examination made by Drs. O'Brien, Nathan, and M'Ewan, on the body of the deceased, on Monday last, thirty hours after death: There was the usual amount of *cadaveric* rigidity; the body was of moderate stoutness, and there was a thick layer of fat under the skin, covering the chest and abdomen. On exposing the cavity of the mouth it was found to contain a quantity of reddish-coloured fluid; the *mucous membrane* of the mouth was pale; there were a few small ulcers and recent cicatrices or scars of others on the sides of the tongue, and one small ulcer on the *mucous membrane* lining the left cheek; the *sub-maxillary glands* were enlarged; the *mucous membrane* of the *fauces* was slightly vascular; the *mucous* covering of the *epiglottis*, *glottis*, and *larynx* were discoloured and covered with a thick secretion of *mucus*; the *bronchial tubes* contained a quantity of *sero-sanguinolent* fluid, similar in appearance to that found in the mouth; the substance of the lungs was healthy; there was also a considerable effusion of *serum* into the chest; in the cavity of the *pericardium* was a small quantity of reddish coloured *serum*; the heart was pale in substance, flabby and fatty; the *mucous membrane* lining the upper part of the *œsophagus* was thickened and softened; it picked off readily in shreds; the lower part of the *œsophagus* and stomach were natural in their appearance as were the small and large intestines; the *rectum*, containing a small quantity of healthy *fœcal* matter; the liver was enlarged and its substance pale; the gall bladder was full of bile; the *spleen* and *pancreas* were healthy; the kidneys were full-sized and healthy; the bladder was healthy and contained some urine; it was not considered necessary to examine the head. From the appearance above stated, as well as from the symptoms and progress of the case during life the medical gentlemen were of opinion that death was the result of exhaustion, the secondary consequence of poisoning by corrosive sublimate.

The prisoner offered no defence.

The Coroner then summed up at great length, carefully recapitulating the chief points on the evidence, both for and against the prisoner. Having then stated the law on the subject, he pointed that the jury had only one of two courses open to them—namely, either to acquit the prisoner altogether, or to find him guilty of wilful murder.

The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of wilful murder.

The prisoner appeared to be very much affected throughout the whole of the examination.

The court was constantly thronged each day.

THREE LIVES LOST.—A correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury*, under date Bonshaw, Fraser's Creek, narrates the deaths of three persons. He says: I have the painful duty to report a most distressing and fatal accident, which occurred a few days since, at Fraser's Creek. On Tuesday, the 7th May, James Chapman, a young man in the employ of Thomas De Lacey Moffatt, Esq., was seen on horseback on the opposite side of the river, from the head station; he wished to cross, but was advised by Mr. Samuel Moffatt not to attempt it, as the river was much swollen by the late rains, and not safe. Chapman rode away, and was not seen again. Next morning a black boy found the horse, with saddle and bridle, when it became too evident that poor Chapman had perished in trying to get over at the Crossing Place. No time was lost in raising a canoe, then under water, and having it bailed out with a view to ascertain his fate. Mr. S. Moffatt, Mr. James Boura, storekeeper, and James Keppin, carpenter, entered the canoe. On reaching the middle of the stream it was found that the canoe was quite unmanageable, and fast filling with water; to lighten it, Mr. Moffatt, who could swim, sprang into the water and swam to the side. In a few minutes after the canoe went down. Neither of the men could swim. Mr. Moffatt did everything in his power to save them, but the river is about sixty yards wide, and before he could come to their aid they had sunk to rise no more. Keppin's body was found on the 12th, Boura's on the 14th, but Chapman's remains have not yet been recovered; his hat was found in the river. They were all three much respected, as steady well conducted men, and deeply regretted by all who knew them. Keppin, who was a very fine tradesman, had only been in the colony a few months; and leaves a wife and child to lament their loss.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. J. F. STAFF.—At the Glebe Road, near Lyndhurst, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Kitchen and Laundry Utensils, &c., &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.— On the Ground, at the Railway Bridge, Newtown, at 11 o'clock, Block of Land.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Stores, York-street, at half past 10 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Beer, Damaged Flour, Three-bushel and Canvas Bags; at the Circular Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Timber, Blocks of Stone, Munts Metal; at their Mart, at 11 o'clock, English made Guns.

MESSRS. COHEN AND HARBOTTLE.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, General Drapery Goods; at 11 o'clock, Twine, Carpets, Tarpaulins, Woolpacks, Damaged Goods.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the residence of G. C. Tuting, Esq., Paddington, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Silver plated Goods, China, Glassware, Horse, Carriage, Gig, Milch Cow, &c.; at their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Italian Goods, Provisions, Gelatine, Suet, Flour, Soda Ash.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At Pusey and Co.'s Yard, Flour; Company's Wharf, at 2 o'clock, Cargo of Timber, Cement, Plaster of Paris, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Musical Boxes, Silver-mounted Plated Ware and Silver Articles.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the residence of Mr. John Barnett, York-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Plate, Plated Ware, Oil Paintings, Dog Cart, Gig, Harness; at the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MESSRS. BURT, HASSALL, AND CO.—At the Cattle Market Yard, at 11 o'clock, Horses.

MR. G. SMITH.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Spring Carts, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLEN.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dog Carts, Gigs, Carriage, Drays, Harness, Saddles.

MR. J. C. MOLLOY.—At the Pawn Office, Brickfield-hill, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Watches, Chains, Rings, Bankets, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At Mrs Sinclair's, near Smith's Hotel, Balmain, at half-past 10 o'clock, Household Furniture; at his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—On Saturday evening last a general meeting of the members of the School of Arts was held in the lecture room, for the purpose of ascertaining what classes were deemed, by the members themselves, most desirable to be formed in connection with the institution. Upwards of sixty gentlemen were present; a larger number than generally attend the business meetings, yet small when it is considered that the society boasts of more than 700 subscribers, consequent no doubt upon the inadequate conception of many of the members of the great benefits about to be placed within their reach, and the inability of many to attend on Saturday. The chair was punctually taken at eight o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Woolley, one of the vice-presidents, who delivered a very appropriate address, detailing the objects of the meeting, the desires of the committee of management, and alluding to a scheme for the multiplication and extension of the benefits of the institution. He hoped to see, ere long, a handsome and convenient structure in existence, in connection with which there would be not only reading rooms, class rooms, and a suitable lecture room, but also refreshment rooms, so that the comforts of a refined home might, as far as possible, be placed within the reach of every member, at a reasonable cost. Thus a counter-attraction would be held out to those who, having no friends in the colony, are deprived in a great measure of all that renders social life captivating. In some respects, therefore, the institution would become a club—in other respects more than a club; for while many drawn by the charm of social refinement and elegance of arrangement would acquire superior habits and a refined taste, before them would be placed a methodical system of education—they would be lured into the paths of knowledge, and acquire habits of self-culture and intellectual improvement. It is hoped that ultimately the library will be so stocked that there would be no lack of books for all classes of readers, while at the same time facilities would be afforded for instruction in every department of art, science, and literature, almost free of charge. In addition to making the institution a club as well as a store of literary treasures, it will have in connection with it the advantages of a *college*. Most of the classes will be free to members. It was announced that the reverend vice-president had generously volunteered to impart gratuitous instruction to classes formed for the study of Latin and Greek, ancient history, logic, and mental philosophy; Mr. H. Waymouth had kindly volunteered to impart instruction in the modern languages, experimental science, and mathematics; and Mr. W. G. Pennington, in political economy. The business for which the meeting was specially convened was carried on with spirit, auguring well for the future. Classes were proposed for elocution (in connection with the debating class), mathematics, physical and descriptive geography, classics, political economy, and the French and German languages. A drawing class is formed already. The meeting was finally adjourned until Wednesday next, in order to give those prevented from attending an opportunity of being present, and also that the formation of classes for the study of other valuable subjects might be proposed, if it was thought desirable. No doubt the attendance on that occasion will prove beyond a doubt the high appreciation entertained by the members of the praiseworthy zeal exhibited by the officers and committee of the institution, in their endeavours to advance by every means in their power the interests of an institution which will ultimately be not only an ornament but a blessing to the city. It is understood that all classes proposed will be brought into active operation as soon as practicable.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—We beg to call the attention of the friends of missions to an advertisement which appears in another column, announcing a public meeting of the Sydney North Auxiliary Society, in York-street Chapel, this evening, at half-past 6 o'clock.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The first concert of the season of this Society takes place this evening, at the New Concert Hall at the Royal Hotel, under the immediate patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Denison. The programme has been very judiciously arranged. We need only allude to a few *morceaux*:—Haydn's Symphony, No. 4; Festa's Madrigal, "Down in a flowery vale"; Mendelsohn's Wedding March; Horsley's glee, "By Celia's arbour"; Sir H. R. Bishop's famous "Tramp Chorus"; Mozart's Overture to "Clemenza di Tito." We also see that Mr. Frederick Ellard's composition, the "Crimea," lately published in aid of the Patriotic Fund, will be performed. In addition to the members of the Philharmonic Society, the concert will include the valuable services of M. Boulanger, Mr. F. Ellard, and Mrs. St. John Adcock, and Miss Flora Harris. The whole of the arrangements will be under the direction of Mr. F. W. C. Spier, of Her Majesty's 11th Regiment.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The first concert of the season, given by this society, will take place on Monday evening next, at the Concert Hall, Royal Hotel. The programme is a highly attractive one, and His Excellency the Governor-General has signified his intention of attending with his family and suite. Members and subscribers can obtain extra ladies' tickets, (5s. each), and visitors' tickets, (7s. 6d each,) for gentlemen, non-residents of Sydney or its vicinity, by applying to any of the gentlemen of the committee; or to Mr. E. Paus, honorary secretary.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.—Under this title a monthly magazine has just been commenced. The first number was issued on Saturday, published by Messrs. Degotardi and Co., of York-street, in a quarto form, and consists of

EXPIRATION OF LEASE—RETIRING FROM THE RETAIL TRADE.

TO THE LADIES OF SYDNEY AND THE RESPECTIVE COUNTIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THOMAS GARTON and CO. beg most respectfully to announce that the LEASE of their premises expires on the 1st AUGUST ensuing, it is their intention to dispose of their EXTENSIVE and SPLENDID STOCK of BRITISH and FOREIGN GOODS, amounting to upwards of EIGHTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS, before that period.

To effect this object it is not only NECESSARY, but it is also their INTENTION, to give to the LADIES some of the GREATEST BARGAINS in RICH GOODS that it has ever been their privilege to secure.

To advert to the class of goods of which their stock is composed, Thomas Garton and Co. presume is unnecessary; suffice it to say, that during the last SIX WEEKS it has been greatly augmented by the receipt of LARGE SHIPMENTS of goods from PARIS, LYONS, and LONDON, which will, of course, be included in the catalogue of sacrifices. It may be as well, however, to observe that the STOCK is not only replete with the greatest NOVELTIES in SILKS, SHAWLS, and MANTLES, but also with GOODS of the best description for HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, which departments may be this size-filled—

THE FOREIGN GOODS DEPARTMENT consists of
- Rich Lyons gold embroidered robes
- brocade ditto
- ,, ,, glaces, striped and check silks
- ,, ,, black glaces, 18, 24, and 36 inch
- ,, ,, velvets in black and colours
- ,, ,, gold embroidered shawls
- ,, ,, velvet, satin, and silk ditto
- Paris mantles in cloth, velvet, and silk
- ,, black moires, satins, gros royals, radesmere

With a great variety of foreign ribbons, trimmings, &c., &c,

The GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES comprise,

Sheetings, various	Damask table linen
Huckabacks	Velvet and cloth table covers
Horrock's longcloths	Toilet and Marcella quilts
Blankets	Hosiery
Toilet covers	German fringes
Mosquito nets	Flannels
Dimities	Druggets, &c., &c.

There are also goods in the

LACE DEPARTMENT

of a class seldom imported, such as
Real Mechlin, Honiton, Maltese, and Buckingham laces
Infants' thread laces
Honiton habits, chemisettes, and berthers
Ditto handkerchiefs and falls
Black and white lace dresses
Ditto ditto Brussels squares and scarves
Bridal veils
French blonde, in black and white.

The SEWED MUSLIN DEPARTMENT consists of

Infants' robes	Muslin collars
Ditto frocks	Chemisettes and sleeves in sets
Frock bodies	Sewed muslin robes, &c., &c.

And under the head of MISCELLANEOUS, may be mentioned.

China crape shawls	Wool and gala plaids
Foona silks	Flowers
India scods	Wool polkas
French mo inoes	Cambric dresses
Wool shawls	Parramatta cloths
Bonnets	Cobourgs
Barege dresses	Crapes
French muslin ditto	China trunks
Swiss curtains	French perfumery
Muslin trimmings	Gold and silver trimmings
French de laines	Stays
Clonkings	Parasols, &c., &c.
Printed flannels	

THOMAS GARTON and CO. again repeat that the stock will be disposed of greatly to the advantage of purchasers.

Orders from ladies in the country will have the same attention as hereto fore.

N.B.—The premises will be closed on Thursday, and following days in order to make the necessary reduction, and will re-open on Monday, 4th June. Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

TO MILLINERS.—A fitting opportunity offers to the above to make their selections of British and Foreign Fancy Goods from the extensive stock of THOMAS GARTON and CO., Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

TO TOWN and COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—A great inducement will be offered to town and country storekeepers during the ensuing two months to select their parcels from our large and varied stock. THOMAS GARTON and CO., Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

£10,000 BANKRUPT STOCK.—The creditors of L. HARRIS and SONS having disposed of the premises occupied by them, and having to give possession in thirty-one days, they have made such reductions in their stock as cannot help but ensure a speedy clearance in the time mentioned. To wholesale purchasers this is an opportunity they ought not let escape them.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Stout grey calico, 36-inch, at 3½d. per yard
Cotton tick, 32d. ditto
Linen, 72d. ditto
72-inch grey calico, 52d. ditto
90-inch white sheeting, 9½d. ditto
Rolled lining, all colours, 15½d. ditto
13-4 white counterpanes, 3s. 11d.
Rough and dressed hollands, 5½d. per yard
Welsh flannel (all wool), 7½d. ditto
Chadwick's best Scotch twill, 5d. ditto
Super Witney blankets, 8s. 6d.
Blue dungaree and checks, 4½d. per yard
Every other article in this department equally low

HOSIERY.

Women's white cotton hose, 8d.
Children's socks, 1½d.
Men's stout brown and grey cotton hose, 9½d.
Ditto ditto socks, 4½d.
Ditto lambswool vests and drawers, 2s. 9½d.
Ditto merino ditto, 3s. 11d.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, spun, lisle thread, lambswool hose, of every description.
Ladies' French cassilia stays, best, 6s. 6d.
Ditto ditto and children's of every description

DRESSES.

Rich detaines at 2s. 11d.
Ditto ditto, 7s., 8½d., 12 yards
Ditto cashmeres, 8s. 6d.
Hoyle's prints, warranted, 1s. 11d.
Children's ready made dresses, 1 1½d.
Superior Circassian robes, 7s. 10d.

SILKS.

Super brocade, 42s., original cost 63s.
Ditto ditto French, 55s., ditto 70s.
Ditto black glaces, 32s. 6d., ditto 40s.
Ditto ditto extra, 35s., ditto 50s.

SHAWLS and MANTLES.

Rich cashmere shawls, satin stripe, 4s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, ditto, 5s. 11½d.
Ditto ditto scarf, 4 yards long, 9s. 11d.
Ditto ditto, ditto, 12s. 6d.
Black silk mantles nicely trimmed, 12s. 9d.
Ditto cloth ditto, 13s. 11d.

In this department there has been a reduction of 50 per cent.

STUFF GOODS.

Coburgs in all colours, 9½d.
German merinoe, 11½d.
French twills, 1s. 10½d.
Extra merinoes, warranted, 2s. 11d.
Gala plaids, 1s.
Ladies' underclothing
Children's ditto
Babies' ditto

each prices cannot help but give satisfaction. Opened a day two cases of each.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

The best description in town, all having been made to order.
Men's black frock coats, 28s.
Ditto ditto dress, 30s.
Ditto ditto cassimere, 24s. 6d.
Ditto shooting coats, all descriptions, 9s.
Ditto black and coloured alpacas, 6s. 9d.
Ditto ditto satin vests, 5s. 11d.
Ditto ditto, ditto vests, 8s. 9d.
Ditto tailtnet, 8s. 4½d.
Ditto super doeskin trousers, 8s. 6d.
Ditto ditto tweed, 5s. 6d.
Ditto ditto black cassimere, 14s.
Ditto mole trousers, double stitched and taped, 4s. 7½d.
Ditto Scotch twill shirts, 1s. 9d.
Ditto regatta, 1s. 7½d.
Ditto super felt hats, 1s. 11½d.
Ditto black Paris hats, 4s. 6d.
Ditto and boys' caps in endless variety.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

Honey comb waterproof coats, 9s. 9d.
Super gutta percha ditto, 14s.
Ditto ditto reversible, 19s. 9d.
Black cloth waterproof gutta percha coats, £1 19s. 9d.
Leggings, all descriptions, 2s. 11d.
Silk umbrellas, 5s. 6d.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

The largest stock in town.

N.B.—Purchasers to the amount of £5 and upwards will be allowed 2½ per cent. discount.

Note the address—Premises occupied by L. HARRIS and SONS, 215 and 217, George-street, nearly opposite Bank of New South Wales.

WINTER MANTLES

Black, drab, and coloured velvet
Ditto moire
Black and coloured cloth
Ditto ditto trimmed plush, in the newest style, viz:
Talma, egis, poche, Agatha, cayope, Rachael, Juliette, &c., &c.

WINTER BONNETS.

Velvet, silk plush, horse-hair, fancy tissue, fancy straw, in novel and elegant styles
Head dresses, dress caps, wreaths, feathers, &c.
DAVID JONES and CO., Barrack-street.

TO FREEMASONS.

Gilt and white tassels
Kid-skins
R.A. and pad ribbons, all widths
Spangled buttons
R.A. sash fringes
Gold triangles on white and crimson
Ditto ditto, small
P.M. silver lodge jewels
P.M. ditto levels
R.A. jewels, open jewels, lockets
M.M. jewels, gold centre
Large gilt and white girdles.
DAVID JONES and CO., George-street.

TO TAILORS AND DRAPERS.—Ex Walter Hood. Lockwood's Windsor cords, heavy shepherd's plaids, Oxford and Steel doeskins and trebles, and a complete assortment of tailors' trimmings.
DAVID JONES and CO., George-street.

GUTTA PERCHA GOODS

Life-boats, complete
Air beds
Ir cushions
Sponge baths
Piping, various sizes
Delivery hose, ditto
Fishing boots
Gig aprons
Sheeting, &c.
On sale at DAVID JONES and CO.'s, George-street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—To Wholesale Buyers and the trade generally.—E. VICKERY begs to announce that he has completed arrangements for carrying on the wholesale boot and shoe trade on the most extensive scale. With this object in view he has greatly extended his premises, and will be constantly in receipt of very large shipments of boots, shoes, and leather manufactured under the surveillance of a thoroughly practical agent. No. 210, George-street and Wynyard-lane.

BOOTS — BOOTS.—SHOES. — SHOES. — Just opened, at TURLEY'S, 68, King-street East. — A splendid and extensive stock of ladies' and gentlemen's, youths' and children's boots and shoes, quite equal to bespoke, having been manufactured expressly to order, under the superintendance of an experienced practical workman; so that, for quality, workmanship, and design, they will be found superior to the generality usually found in this market; it embraces varieties of every kind, particularly suitable to the season. To facilitate a quick sale, the prices are arranged at the lowest possible rate. Extra large sizes always on sale.

THE MONSTER CLOTHING HALL.—The Proprietor of the above establishment begs to call the attention of the public of Sydney, and the surrounding districts, to his new and splendid stock of clothing. He warrants the goods to be the best in quality and lowest in price ever offered to the public, to which he submits the following prices:—

MEN'S Drab Driving Overcoats, 50s, at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Heavy Beaver Overcoats, waterproof, 45s. at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Heavy Pilot Cloth Chesterfields, 30s., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Heavy Witney Overcoats, 25s., worth 35s., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Heavy Waved Beaver Overcoats, 60s., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Heavy Kersey Overcoats, 38s., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Mohair Overcoats, in all colours, 21s., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Real Sealskin, 73s., lined with mohair, 77s. at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Blue Pilot Cloth Jackets, wool-lined, 26s. 6d., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Black Frock Coats (fashionable cut), 38s. at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Superior Black Frock Coats (silk lined), 50s., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Black Cloth Shooting Coats, 18s. 6d., worth 25s., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-st.

MEN'S Black Cloth Oxonian Coats, 28s., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Fancy Doeskin Coats, 19s., worth 28s., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Walking Coats, in endless variety, 17s. 6d., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Morning Coats, a decided bargain, 11s. 6d. at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Black Cloth Trousers, 13s. 6d., worth 18s., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Fancy Doeskin Trousers, in all patterns, from 10s., at the Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-st.

MEN'S Superior Trousers, spring bottoms, in a great variety, from 15s 6d., at the Monster Clothing Hall.

HE also begs to acquaint the public that he has just received one case of gentleman's capes and ponchoes consisting of the following styles:—
- The Omer Pasha Winged Talma
- The Napier and Raglan Sac
- The Polonoo Sac, in all colors
- The Balmoral Wrapper
- The Monte Christo Cape
- The Elephant Wrapper
- The Patent Reversible
- And many other designs too numerous to mention.

A large and well-assorted stock of boys' and youths' clothing always kept on hand, and a saving of 30 per cent. to the buyers who go and purchase at

R. COHEN'S Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.
N.B. No connection with any other house in Sydney.

COME to the Australian Clothing Depôt, 106, Pitt-street. Proprietor, GEORGE SAMUELS.

COME to G. SAMUELS', and buy a Waterproof Drab Devon Kersey Coat, for 40s.

COME to G. SAMUELS', and buy a first-rate Seal Skin Coat, for 25s.

COME to G. SAMUELS', and buy a good American Pea or Hip Jacket, for 21s.

COME to G. SAMUELS', and buy a good Waterproof Reversible Coats and Ponchos, for 16s.

COME to G. SAMUELS', and see his immense assortment of Winter Clothing, at startling low prices.

COME to G. SAMUELS', and buy a good Frock, Dress, or Surtout Coat, lined with silk, for 35s.

COME to G. SAMUELS', and buy a good Black Doeskin Shooting or Walking Coat, for 20s.

COME to G. SAMUELS', and buy a first-rate Vest, for 5s.

COME to G. SAMUELS,' and see the largest assortment of superior Ready-made Clothing in the colony.

COME to G. SAMUELS', and select a pair of Superfine Black Doeskin or Cassimere Trousers for 14s. per pair.

COME to G. SAMUELS', and purchase a pair of Superior Fancy Doeskin Trousers, for 12s. 6d. per pair.

COME to G. SAMUELS', and see his splendid variety of Colonial, French, and American cut Trousers, from 6s. 6d. per pair.

COME to G. SAMUELS', and see his splendid assortment of Youths' and Boys' Clothing of every description, and of the most unique styles.

COME to G. SAMUELS', where every article is warranted of the best quality, well made, and a fit guaranteed, equal to bespoke.

COME to G. SAMUELS', where you can have any garment purchased, and not approved of, exchanged without any extra charge.

LA VILLE DE PARIS, Mourning Establishment, 186, George-street.—Messrs. PUISSANT and KRESSER take the present opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to the ladies of Sydney in general for the very liberal support they have awarded them since the commencement of their new department of FAMILY MOURNING, and beg to assure those ladies that no efforts shall be wanting on their part to merit a continuance of their favours.

Being direct importers, P. and K. have already on hand a choice and elegant assortment of the latest novelties from Paris, with the additional advantage of being enabled to supply them at prices considerably lower than those of any other house in Sydney.

LA VILLE DE PARIS.

EX WALTER HOOD.—Just opened, from Brandon's, Oxford-street, London, one case of fashionable winter bonnets, of the newest style, at BRANDON'S, London House, 157, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts.

WASTE PAPER for SALE.—Apply to Mr. FORD, Herald Office.

A HANDSOME FORTUNE.—The WATSON'S BAY MARINE HOTEL, for Private SALE, or to LET. BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to offer for private Sale, or to Let, that delightful watering place, known as the Watson's Bay Marine Hotel!!! replete with every convenience for conducting a respectable and extensive business.

The rooms throughout the house are spacious and airy, fitted with grates, &c., the kitchen and out-buildings are in excellent state of repair, quite in unison with the style of the hotel, which for convenience and desirableness of situation cannot be excelled throughout the whole colony.

To an industrious person acquainted with the routine of a public business, and possessing means, the above presents an opportunity that seldom occurs, and one with proper management that cannot fail to ensure a CERTAIN FORTUNE.

For further particulars apply at the Auction Mart.
Terms liberal.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, STEAM FLOUR MILL, DWELLING-HOUSE, and PREMISES, at GUNNING.—All that eligible and very desirable property known as THE GUNNING STEAM FLOUR MILL, with the seven horse-power high pressure engine, pair of four feet French burr stones, dressing machine, winnowing and smutting machine, together with all the requisite gear and fixings necessary for carrying on an extensive business.

The Mill, which is nearly new, is three stories high, and is most substantially built of brick and well-seasoned colonial hardwood timber, and it is now in most excellent working order and condition. Adjoining thereto is a blacksmith's shop, with fittings complete, and a very excellent five-stalled stable and cart shed.

There is a good well and a large reservoir for water at the rear.

Attached to the mill is a very convenient, well finished, seven-roomed two-storied Dwelling-house, most substantially built of brick and stone, with detached kitchen, scullery, and bakehouse.

There is half-an-acre of land fenced in for a garden.

The whole property stands upon one acre of land, is freehold of inheritance, and was erected and fitted up by the proprietor in the cheap times, without regard to expense. It is well situated, halfway between Goulburn and Yass, and in the midst of a populous and fertile corn-growing district.

For particulars, apply to Mr. WILLIAM GROVENOR, senior, Gunning, N.S.W.

TO BE DISPOSED OF immediately, a General Store in full business, with stock and fixtures; the Post Office is kept on the premises; about eight miles from Sydney. A first-rate opportunity for a small capitalist. Apply, Mrs. J. B., Post Office, Enfield.

PARRAMATTA.—For SALE, by private contract, Freehold Property, producing a good rental. Apply to Messrs. MORT and CO., Sydney.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—To be SOLD by tender, about one thousand perches of stone, adapted for 16 or 24 inch thick walls; and three thousand feet of 3 inch thick flagging, now lying on Church-hill on the side of the intended Hebrew grammar school. For particulars inquire at the offices of the undersigned King and York streets. DOWNEY and CLARKE, architects.

TIMBER FOR SALE, ex Reliance.—Oak lumber, square-edged; maple ditto, ditto; 1-inch shelving boards; white and spruce pine joists, 8 x 7, 6 x 7, 6 x 3; 1-inch boarding, tongued and grooved; 1-inch ash carpenters' clear box, planed one side; 1¼-inch ditto ditto, 1¾-inch ditto ditto, 1¾-inch ditto ditto; weatherboards, planed one side, two to a foot. LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

TO BE SOLD or LET, a most eligible plot of Building Land, having a frontage of 94 feet 4 inches to Macquarie-street South, and of 88 feet to Goulbourne-street. Terms and credit liberal to approved purchasers. Apply to CHARLES LOWE, Solicitory George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 30th May, 1855.
Taylor v. M'Laughlan.

THIS DAY, Monday, the 4th June, at noon, at the defendant's workshop and residence, Goulburn-street West, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of coach-building material, household furniture, &c., unless this execution be previously satisfied.

MONDAY'S Sale of Horses, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
- 35 horses, suitable for any work, just arrived from the country
- 1 truck, warranted to carry three tons
- 1 pair horse break
- 1 dog-cart
- 1 new moiable
- 1 new four-spring gig
- 2 old ditto gigs
- 1 English built carriage
- 2 chaise carts
- 2 new box drays
- Harness, saddles, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Pair Chesnut Carriage Horses.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very handsome pair of chesnut carriage horses, stand 16 hands high. They have been used to run together for a long time past, and are a very good match.
Terms, cash.

50 Fresh Horses from the country.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock,
50 head of very superior young horses: they are all subject to trials, either in single or double harness, or a ton trial up Druitt-street. They will be sold without reserve.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee in an Insolvent Estate.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 very superior horses: they have been used in the circus for a long time past. They will also go in harness, and are very quiet. They will be sold to the highest bidders without the slightest reserve.
Terms, cash.

Horse, Gig and Harness, complete.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed by Mr. Jones to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A Bay Horse, gig and harness, complete. The horse stands 15 hands high, 5 years old, and is subject to trial in any sort of harness, or a ton up Druitt-street.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY'S SALE.

MR. GEORGE SMITH will offer for sale, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Invincible, the imported draught stallion
Sportsmistress, the winner of the Trial Stakes
Terrygong Maid, a really good maiden
A few heavy draught horses
A few light ditto
The usual number of hacks and light stock
Drays, cart harness, and leading ditto
Gigs and harness
Dog carts, spring carts
Saddlery and other harness of every description.

TERRYGONG MAID.

MR. GEORGE SMITH is instructed to sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above promising maiden filly.
She is now 4 years old, by Plover, out of Sultana; Sultana, by Vagabond, out of Lady Cordelia.
P.S. The auctioneer calls the attention of sporting men to this unreserved sale of, probably, the best maiden we have.

SPORTSMISTRESS,
The Winner of the Trial Stakes.

MR. GEORGE SMITH has received instructions from Mr. M'Gowan, to submit to public auction, THIS DAY,
The above filly.
Sportsmistress is a beautiful chesnut, silver tail and mane, 3 years old, by the celebrated racehorse Sportsman, lately the property of Mr. John Tait; out of Fair Maid, by Scratch, &c.
N.B. The above filly is now the best 3-year old in the colony, having many of the great points of her well-known sire; is gentle as a lamb, and is allowed to be by all sportsmen the finest and most promising mare in New South Wales.

INVINCIBLE.
The Imported Cart Stallion.

MR. GEORGE SMITH is instructed to sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
This heavy draught entire.
N.B.—This stallion now only 3 years old, is, without exception, the best horse of the kind ever brought out; and purchasers are reminded that the sale will be without a reserve.
Precisely at 12 o'clock.

Hunter River Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Warn, to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, June 12, at 11 o'clock,
10 superior draught horses, with Brickfield-hill trials; also
The same day, at the Cattle Market,
10 ditto ditto colts, broken in to tress harness.

Fresh Country Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Andrew Brown, Esq., of Cocorwall, to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th June,
A dark bay gelding, 15¼ hands, 6 years old, a strong stylish horse, broken to saddle and double harness
A light grey gelding, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, broken to saddle, and well up to weight
A dark grey gelding, 15 hands high, 6 years old; a very well bred horse, broken to saddle
A chesnut gelding, 5 years old, 15 hands high; a light stylish saddle horse.
The above are all by the thorough-bred horse Jason, and were bred by Mr. Brown.

Richmond Heavy Draught Horses
Drays, Harness, &c.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. C. , to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, June 6th, at 11 o'clock,
5 very heavy draught horses, subject to Druitt-street trial
Also, drays, harness

Preliminary Notice.
50 to 60 Head of Williams' superior "Farmer's Glory" Horses. Bred on the Namoi.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from the executors of the late Mr. R. Williams, of Richmond, to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, Sydney, about the end of May,
50 to 60 head of very superior horses, consisting principally of heavy draught colts, fit for town drays; good coach and omnibus ditto; and a few good hacks, up to weight.
No reserve.
New Zealand purchasers will find among this lot some very heavy cart fillies.

Maneroo Horses.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO., have received instructions from the breeder, Richard Brooks, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, THIS DAY, June 6th, at 11 o'clock,
A draft of one hundred head of horse stock, got by the imported horses George 4th, own brother to Vandyke, &c., &c. They are strong powerful young colts and fillies, fit for coaching, heavy draught, and saddle, in fact a more suitable lot of unbroken horses has never been offered for sale in this market before.
Positively without any reserve.

Imported Entire Pony.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Rickards to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on SATURDAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The well-known entire pony, imported by Captain Stewart, per Woolloomooloo, in last January, since which time he has been constantly working in the town in harness, and is now as docile and treatable as possible.
To breeders of horse stock he would be a great acquisition, as he is acknowledged by all who have seen him to be the best shaped and strongest built pony ever seen in the colony, and would no doubt obtain high premiums for stud purposes. He will be on view on and after MONDAY, 11th June.

To Grocers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

CADRAIN has received instructions from Mr. H. Thomas to sell by auction, on the premises, near the Bricklayers' Arms, Norton-street, Glebe, on TUESDAY, 5th June, at 11 o'clock,
The entire stock of groceries and furniture, consisting of tea, sugar, soap, candles, starch, blue, mustard, pickles, sofas, bedsteads, loo and other tables, chairs, washstands, crockery, glass, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture, &c.—Balmain.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
A valuable lot of furniture and kitchen utensils, at Mrs. Sinclair's, near Smith's Hotel, Balmain.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture.
MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 4th of June, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets,
Household furniture, consisting of chests of drawers, chairs, tables, bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, bedding, &c., kitchen utensils, watches, jewellery, clothing, &c., &c.
No reserve.—Terms, cash.

Elegant Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Plate, Plated Ware, Oil Paintings.

THE MESSRS. MOORE are favoured with instruction from Mr. John Barnett, to sell by auction, at his residence, 32, York Street, THIS DAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the very modern and elegant furniture, comprising
Drawing Room.—Loo, papier mache, and fancy tables, sofas and chairs; splendid pier glass; chandelier; pair of card tables; oil paintings, by some of the best masters; some choice engravings, and a very superior rosewood cottage pianoforte by Metzler and Co., London.
Dining Room.—Chiffonier, handsome secretaire; easy, arm, and other chairs; pier glass; rosewood couch; various old china, cut glass, decanters, wines, &c.
Bedrooms.—4-post and iron bedsteads, and bedding, complete; marble-top and other washstands, and toilet tables, bidets, toilet glasses, &c. &c.
Very handsome four-post mahogany state bedstead, horsehair mattress, palliasse, English feather bed, bolster and pillows
Kitchen.—Copper stewpans, fishkettles, dresser, dinner service, &c. &c.
Also, first-rate family dog cart, English built, nearly new
Terms cash.—No reserve.

Dog-cart, Gig, and Harness.

THE MESSRS. MOORE are favoured with instructions from Mr. John Barnett, to sell by public auction, at his residence, 32, York-street, on MONDAY next, 4th June, at noon precisely,
One of the best and most compact dog-carts in New South Wales, with all the latest improvements, English built, nearly new
A very superior light gig, nearly new; and
Two sets of single harness, complete.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

To Publicans and Others.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the stores of Mr. John Barnett, 32, York-street,
5 casks, containing 116 gallons, ginger wine, &c.
2 casks rum shrub.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture.

THE MESSRS. MOORE are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, Alpha Cottage, William-street, Woolloomooloo, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the new and genteel household furniture
Chests of drawers, cheffonier, couch
Iron bedsteads and bedding, loo and toilet tables
Chairs, chimney and toilet glasses, and sundries.
Terms cash. No reserve.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by public auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Superior cabinet drawers, with patent locks, &c.
D tables, loo tables, toilet tables
Sideboard chiffoniers
Horsehair sofas and couches
Four-post iron bedsteads
Feather beds and bedding
Mont sofas, and chairs
Chimney and toilet glasses
Engravings, oil paintings
Kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 5th June.

To Country Storekeepers, Publicans, and Hardware Dealers.

PUISSANT will sell by auction, at the French Auction Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY next, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,

Wine glasses	Cut water jugs
Porter ditto	Ditto celery jars
Punch ditto	Ditto sugar basins
Madeira ditto	Ditto candlesticks
Liqueur ditto	Cheese plates and covers
Champagne ditto	Caraffes and tumblers
Tumblers	

Porcelain and china tea and dinner services
China ornaments, bronzes, &c., &c.
, Samples are now open.
Terms at sale,

New Polkas, Merino Hosiery, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Three cases new goods, just landed, and comprising
Excelsior polkas
Princess' polkas
Self-coloured polkas
Grey merino socks
White boots
Super-coloured and fancy ditto
Men's grey merino half-hose
Lambswool half-hose
Double scarlet caps
Grey lambswool socks
Stout O.S. lambswool and merino vests
Striped blue and white ditto ditto
Fancy worsted shirts
O. S. scarlet and blue ditto ditto, &c., &c.
Also, 250 gross red tape
Terms at sale.

Silk and Velvet Winter Bonnets.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
3 Cases, containing new and fashionable
Silk velvet bonnets
Satin bonnets
Silk bonnets
Trimmed bonnets, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry invoices of
Flannels
Gala plaids
Regatta shirts
Turkey and cambric handkerchiefs
Lambswool and cotton hosiery
Under shirts
Waterproof clothing
Alpacca lustres
Real cottons, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Three-bushel Bags.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
4 bales three-bushel bags.
Terms at sale.

Regatta Shirts—White Shirts—Caps.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Salerooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock,
2 cases dressed regatta shirts
1 ditto white shirts
1 ditto men's and boys' cloth caps.
Terms at sale.

By Order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Ferry, Esq.
In the Insolvent Estate of Robert Matheson, Gold Diggers' Arms, Pitt-street.

To Capitalists, Publicans, and others.

Goodwill and Lease of the Gold Diggers' Arms, for nearly Three Years. No Rent to pay!!!
Stock in Trade, consisting of Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, &c., &c.
Household Furniture, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, Pitt-street, known as the Gold Diggers' Arms, on TUESDAY, the 5th June, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The entire lot of really excellent household furniture
Bar fittings and fixtures
Stock in trade, consisting of ale and porter, cordials, wines, and spirits, &c., &c.
The goodwill and lease of these most desirable premises, situated in the heart of Pitt-street, so universally admired
The house comprises bar, bar-parlour, back parlour, large saloon, three bedrooms, servants' room, kitchen, yard, &c., &c.
Unexpired term, nearly three years, during which period no rent is to be paid by the incoming tenant.
Terms at sale.

A Most Attractive Sale.
Pianos, by eminent makers
Fine wines and Concertinas
Fancy Goods
Gold and Silver Watches
Gold Albert and Chains
Brooches
Silver Plate
Plated Ware (not electro), &c., &c., &c.
, The whole are for Unreserved Sale, and will be found, on inspection, far superior to anything ever offered for public sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 2½, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 6th June, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermention-d choice assortment of goods, namely,
WBC—11 to 10 }—Ten cases
Three rosewood cottage pianofortes, full compass
One ditto ditto, very superior, ditto
One walnut wood pianette, ditto, ditto
Quantity of fluting and concertinas, with prescriptors
900 ounces of silver, consisting of spoons and forks
One splendid silver tankard, in mahogany case, suitable for presentation
Gold hunting watches, and gold open face
Silver hunters and open faces, gold keys, silver pencil-cases, brooches, cameo brooches, English gold lovers
London-made silver levers, gold albertas, and guards
Gilt chains, bracelets, ladies' companions, knife rests
Cruet frames, soy frames, liquor frames, butter coolers, children's mugs
Half-pint and pint mugs, chamber candlesticks, snuffers, and trays
Bracket candlesticks, piano candlesticks, milk ewers and sugar basins
Cake baskets and waiters, communion services, toast racks
Tea and coffee services, egg frames, dessert knives and forks, in cases
Maps of Sebastopol, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important and positively Unreserved Sale of Forty Packages of Papers, &c., &c.
To Stationers, Booksellers, Printers, Grocers, Drapers, and others.

, The whole of this shipment will be sold by the package, as per invoice, to suit the convenience of purchasers wishing to ship the same, or transmit them into the interior,—with the exception of the new and popular works.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 6th June, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned saleable assortment of paper, &c.

		MD in diamond over M B, }	
456—459	10 bales, each	10 reams royal hand,	36 lbs.
460—461	2 ditto,	20 ditto superfine printing demy,	16 lbs.
461—464	3 ditto,	20 ditto idem	15 lbs.
465—467	3 ditto,	20 ditto idem	18 lbs.
468—469	2 ditto,	20 ditto idem	20 lbs.
470	1 ditto,	16 d tto idem	32 lbs.
471	1 ditto,	16 ditto idem	34 lbs.
472—477	6 cases,	25 ditto superfine blue laid foolscap, cut edge,	14 lbs.
478—479	2 cases,	50 dozen Highlander playing cards, coloured backs	
480—481	2 cases,	50 dozen Princess playing cards	
482	1 case books,	a choice assortment of new and popular	
483—485	3 cases ditto,	13 and 20 lbs.	
486—489	4 bales, each	10 reams, extra superfine printing royal,	
	40 packages.		

Terms, liberal.

Damaged Greys and Sheetings.
On account of whom it may concern.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at half-past 10 o'clock, ex Ganymede, Bramhall, Master, from London.

F. & G. in diamond, }—
321 bale—
Double canvas and tar
30 pieces 36-in. home-bleached medium, much damaged.
} 325 bale—
30 pieces 29-in. grey twist, much damaged
Part of 818 bale—
23—36-in. shirting, slightly damaged
319 bale—
38 pieces 36-in. shirting, slightly damaged
Terms, cash.

Blankets.
Damaged by Sea Water.
Ex Rose Ellis.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock (on account of whom it may concern),
DJ & Co in diamond, } 1155—Part bale
72 coloured blankets.
Terms, cash.

Loaf Sugar, Raisins, and Vinegar
New Zealand Rope.
To Grocers, Shippers, and Ship Chandlers.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRI

SALES BY AUCTION.

CONNELLY'S BUSH.

The few remaining valuable Farms, of from 10 to 21 acres each, comprising the choicest portion of this celebrated estate, reserved by John Laycock, Esq., admirably adapted for market gardens, or orchards, the soil being of the richest description of brush land, superior to any other in the county of Cumberland, and quite equal to the Illawarra Land.

Particular attention is directed to the timber on these farms, comprising almost the only iron bark in the district, and whether for sawing or splitting purposes, this bush stands unrivalled; and abundance of water, of the best quality, may be obtained either by sinking or from an adjoining creek, which forms an unfailing supply.

These farms have frontages to the new line of road to Illawarra, known as Sir Thomas Mitchell's, now rapidly approaching completion, and on one side are bounded by the well-known farm of Rob the Gardener.

	A.	R.	P.	
No. 1 farm contains	9	3	17	more or less
2 ditto ditto	7	1	16	ditto
3 ditto ditto	11	0	23	ditto
4 to 10 ditto ditto	21	2	20	each.

On Lot 12 there is a very large waterhole, and on Lot 11 a Slab Hut, with a few acres cleared and stumped. This property is within 10 miles of Sydney, and to those in the wood trade would be most valuable.

It is adjacent to Mr. Michael Gannon's property, of which portions have recently been sold from £15 to £20 per acre. The well known character of Connelly's Bush renders any eulogium needless.

Title guaranteed.

Terms: One half cash, and the remainder at six and twelve months without interest. Easier terms may be agreed upon by application to the Auctioneers, so that want of means need deter no man from becoming a landed proprietor. Lithographic Plans, with any further information, obtainable at the rooms of the Auctioneers.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on TUESDAY, 5th June, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The whole of the valuable farms as above described.

For positive sale, by order of the Mortgagee.

ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH!!!

COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE, with four rooms, kitchen, yard, &c., in Elizabeth-street, near the residence of E. Flood, Esq., M.L.C.

HOUSE and SHOP, containing four rooms, detached kitchen, yard, and good well of water, adjoining the above

LARGE TWO-ROOMED COTTAGE, with yard, &c., at the rear.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by auction, at their Enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 5th June, at 11 o'clock,

Lot 1.—A comfortable four-roomed brick-built house, on stone foundation, with kitchen, yard, out-offices, and well of good water, situate in Elizabeth-street South, near the residence of E. Flood, Esq., M.L.C.

Lot 2.—A substantial shop and dwelling-house, containing four rooms, with detached kitchen, out-offices, yard, well of good water, &c., adjoining the above.

Lot 3.—Stands at the rear of lots 1 and 2, and is a large two-roomed brick cottage, with yard, &c.

The above property is pleasantly situate on the south part of Elizabeth-street, near Devonshire-place, and is, unquestionably, a valuable, first-rate freehold estate. The ground on which they are erected upon is described as all that piece or parcel of land situate on the east side of Elizabeth-street South, commencing at a point 144 feet distant from its intersection with Devonshire-place, and bounded on the west by Elizabeth-street South, being a line bearing north 36 feet; on the north by allotment No. 4, bearing east 100 feet; on the east by part of No. 5 allotment, now or lately belonging to Martin, bearing south 36 feet; and on the south partly by other land of Mr. John Wearne, and partly by the property called or known as Essex Cottage, now or lately belonging to Skinner, being a line bearing west 100 feet to the commencement of point aforesaid.

Terms at sale.

BALMAIN.

Valuable Block of Land, with deep water frontage, situate in the most central part of Balmain, between the Steam Ferry Wharf and Peacock's Point.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on TUESDAY, next, the 5th June, at 11 o'clock,

All that valuable block of land, having a deep water frontage of 60 feet to Johnson's Bay, by a depth of 113 feet, pleasantly situated between the Steam Ferry Wharf and Peacock's Point, and directly opposite the H.E.I.S.N. Company's new Patent Slip, being the most desirable site unoccupied in Balmain for the erection of public wharves, shipwright's establishment, &c.

This site commands most picturesque views of the various nooks and bays between Balmain and Pyrmont, and the Globe, with extensive metropolis, Sydney, &c., &c.

It is bounded on the east by Union-street, and on the west by Nicholson-street; and from the deep frontage and great depth is unquestionably one of the finest blocks of land in this locality.

A plan may be seen at the rooms.

Terms liberal at sale. Title satisfactory.

Botany-street, near the Railway Terminus.
Kensington-street, near the Kent Brewery.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June, at 11 o'clock,

Six truly valuable building allotments, situated in Botany-street, near Parramatta-street, being the first portions of the vacant land on the right hand side after leaving Parramatta-street, extending on towards the principal Railway Terminus for passengers, and immediately opposite the Government reserves, being the only land now offered in this important locality, soon to become one of the very busiest parts of our busy city. Innkeepers and shopkeepers generally will act wisely by securing one or more of these choice building sites, which will become doubly valuable immediately the railway starts, an event anxiously expected within a very short period.

Plan on view at the mart.

Lot 6 A—has a frontage to Botany-street of 36 feet by 80 feet deep.

Lot 7 B—has an equal frontage and depth, being the adjoining lot.

Lot 8 C—has 36 feet frontage to Botany-street, and 85 feet to Fitz Roy-street.

Lot 1—has 36 feet frontage to Botany-street, by 85 feet to Fitz Roy-street, and bounded by No. 2 lot, 85 feet.

Lot 2—has 17 feet frontage to Botany-street, the same to Fitz Roy-street, and bounded by No 3 lot, 75 feet.

Lot 3—has also 17 feet to Botany and Fitz Roy streets, by depths of 75 to 75 feet.

KENSINGTON-STREET.

In the south end of this street on the east side, near to the Kent Brewery and Frederick-place, are seven building allotments, numbered in the plan as follows:—

Lot 33—36 feet to Kensington-street, by 45 feet deep
34—17 feet by 45 feet, ditto
35—17 feet by 50 feet, ditto
36—17 feet by 51 feet, ditto
37—17 feet by 54 feet, ditto
38—17 feet by 56 feet, ditto
39—17 feet by 58 feet, ditto.

The auctioneers have much confidence in recommending this property to builders, capitalists, and others, in search of choice situations, on which to erect business premises to meet the increasing demand in this highly important part of the city. Botany-street will soon be the chief thoroughfare to the terminus for goods and passengers.

Title satisfactory.
Terms, liberal.

For positive Sale, by order of the Mortgagee,

VICTORIA COTTAGE and FOUR ALLOTMENTS, delightfully situated on that elevated position, at the rear of Flinton, lately the residence of G. A. Lloyd, Esq., J.P., and immediately fronting the New Military Barracks, now occupied by Maxwell Rennie Allen, Esq.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by auction, at their Enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on TUESDAY next, 5th June, at 11 o'clock,

That highly valuable property pleasantly situated on the high land overlooking the residence of T. W. Cape, Esq., and Flinton, known as Victoria Cottage. The house stands on four capacious allotments having frontages to the Old South Head Road and Oxford-street, as described below. It contains four large rooms and entrance-hall on the ground floor; kitchen, pantry, and cellar, on basement floor; two rooms in attic; with large yard, well of good water, sheds, and extensive garden grounds.

The house is built of stone, on stone foundation, and is a substantial and well-erected building, and is now producing a rental of £150 per annum.

The allotments are described as Lots 1 and 2, bounded on the south by the South Head Road, bearing westerly 50 feet; on the west by Watson's property, bearing north 11 degrees 40 minutes, east 101 feet 3 inches; on the north by Lots 7 and 8, bearing east 11 degrees 40 minutes, south 50 feet; on the east by Lot 3, bearing south 11 degrees 40 minutes, west 105 feet 6 inches to the commencing point.

Also all that piece or parcel of land, joining the above, described as Lots 7 and 8, bounded on the south by Lots 1 and 2, bearing west 11 degrees 40 minutes, north 50 feet; on the west by a line bearing north 11 degrees 40 minutes, east 110 feet; on the north by Gipps-street, bearing east 11 degrees 40 minutes, south 50 feet; and on the east by Lots No. 6, bearing south 11 degrees 40 minutes, west 100 feet to the commencing point.

Terms at sale.

TWO NEAT FOUR-ROOMED VERANDAH COTTAGES, with Plots of Ground, pleasantly situate in GOULBURN-STREET, adjoining Napoleon Cottage, and having Wells of good Water.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at their enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th June, at 11 o'clock,

TWO NEAT WOODEN COTTAGES, adjoining Napoleon Cottage.

No. 3 as per plan contains front verandah and four rooms, compact yard and plot of garden ground. It has about 36½ feet frontage to the Crown reserved road, by a depth of about 48 feet.

No. 4 contains front verandah and four rooms, compact yard, and piece of garden ground. It fronts the continuation of Goulburn-street, and is now let for six months expiring the 14th August, 1855, at thirty-five shillings per week, with a right of renewal.

*** There is an EXCELLENT WELL of water for the use of No. 3 and 4 cottages.

☞ These are remarkably strong-built cottages. They are lined throughout with ¾-inch planking, over which is strong antilles, then brown paper, and lastly, HANDSOME FRENCH PAPER.

The space between the outer and inner planking is filled up to deaden the sound, which also renders them cool in summer, and warm in winter.

They are very neat buildings, quite new, and from their situation, being convenient to the busy parts of the city, are never likely to lie unoccupied. The ground attached to each is sufficient to keep a SMALL FAMILY IN VEGETABLES.

Plan on view at the rooms.

Terms at sale.

Continuation Sale.

Important and Unreserved Sale of Sixty-five Packages Dundee Goods.

To Biscuit Bakers, Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and Others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 4th, 1855, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.

Sixty-five bales Dundee goods, comprising,

Biscuit bags
Three-bushel ditto
Salt sacks
White salt sacks
Three-bushel tow bags
Linen twilled tick
Navy canvas, No. 1 to 6.

☞ As the above are for positive sale, buyers will do well to attend.

Terms at sale.

One hundred and fifty Packages Drapery Goods and Slops.
Two Days' extensive Unreserved Sale.
To Drapers, Clothiers, Country Buyers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 4th, at half-past 10 o'clock, precisely,

One hundred and fifty packages, comprising, with general drapery, one of the best assortments of ladies' and children's underclothing, from the celebrated house of Salamon and Co., Old Change.

Drapery
White calicoes
7-8 and 4-4 fancy prints
Ditto ditto, small patterns
7-8 navy blues
Merrocks' B, H, and M3
72-inch grey sheeting
30, 32, 36 inch grey calico
Nursery diapers
Irish linens
Unions
Furniture, &c.
Real and imitation Welsh flannel
Saxony and Lancashire ditto
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Witney blankets
Ditto scarlet ditto
Ditto blue ditto
Railway wrappers
Slop clothing
Black pilot chesterfields
Ditto reefing jackets
Ditto trousers
Beaver chesterfields
Elephant overcoats
Drab driving coats
Black frock and dress ditto
Fancy doeskin ditto
Ditto cloth vests
Ditto satin ditto
Fancy silk ditto
Black cloth trousers (spring bottoms)
Drab ditto ditto
Woollen cord ditto (full falls)
Cotton ditto ditto
Moleskin ditto (BC)
Youths' coats, trousers, and vests
Boys' ditto ditto ditto
Scotch twill shirts (very heavy)
White shirts (washed and boxed)
Regatta ditto ditto
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Ditto lambswool and merino ditto
Ditto ditto shirts
Ditto ditto drawers
Women's lambswool ditto
Maids' lambswool and merino ditto.

Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water; ex Ganymede, Bramhall, master, from London.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 4th June, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The following goods, all more or less damaged by sea water.

HEN over B in diamond.

49. 1 bale tarpaulin and canvas, containing
38 dozen twill regattas, slightly
32 ditto ditto, much
50. 1 bale tarpaulin canvas, containing
90 dozen blue serge shirts, much
51. 1 bale tarpaulin and canvas, containing
36 blue pilot cloth coats, slightly
52. 1 bale tarpaulin and matting, containing
13 dozen ladies' cloth boots, much
53. 1 trunk tarpaulin and matting, containing
15 dozen seal slippers, much
54. 1 trunk tarpaulin and matting, containing
7 dozen 6 palm vesuvius leather boots, much
55. 1 trunk tarpaulin and matting, containing
31 dozen 10-13 children's strap shoes, slightly
90. 1 trunk tarpaulin and matting, containing
24 dozen 6-9 children's strap shoes, slightly
95. 1 trunk tarpaulin and matting, containing
60 pairs wellington boots, French make, much

LH over & Co in diamond.

91. 1 trunk, tarpaulin, and matting, containing
24 dozen 6-9 children's strap shoes, much
92. 1 trunk, tarpaulin, and matting, containing
24 dozen 6-9 children's strap shoes, slightly
93. 1 trunk, tarpaulin, and matting, containing
16 dozen 10-13 children's strap shoes, slightly
94. 1 trunk, tarpaulin, and matting, containing
16 dozen 10-13 children's strap shoes, slightly
96. 1 trunk, tarpaulin, and matting, containing
24 dozen 6-9 children's strap shoes, slightly
90. 1 trunk, tarpaulin, and matting, containing
16 dozen 10-13 children's strap shoes, much
76. 1 trunk, tarpaulin, and matting, containing
8 dozen enamelled seal slippers, slightly
77. 1 trunk, tarpaulin, and matting, containing
8 dozen enamel seal slippers, slightly
78. 1 trunk, tarpaulin, and matting, containing
8 dozen calf patent slippers, much.

Terms, cash.

Twine
Carpets
Tarpaulins
Woolpacks
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 4th, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Six bales twine
Three ditto carpets
Four ditto tarpaulins
Five ditto woolpacks.

Terms at sale.

China and Ornaments.
To Earthenware Dealers and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, June 5, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Thirty packages superior china, comprising
Tea and breakfast services
Dinner ditto
Chamber ditto
Ornaments
Vases
Fancy glassware
Jugs and mugs
Bearwis
Casks assorted china ornaments
Flower vases
Parian ornaments

Terms at sale.

Earthenware.
Just landed.
To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, June 5, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Thirty crates general assorted earthenware, comprising
Breakfast cups and saucers
Bowls
Willow plates
Ditto dishes
Flowing blue plates and dishes
Chamber sets
Chamber
Jugs and mugs
Ornaments
Assorted crates
Soup tureens
Soups and trays.

Terms at sale.

Loaf Sugar.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Ten tons English loaf sugar.

Terms at sale.

Currants.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,

90 barrels Patras currants
50 ditto Zante ditto.

Terms at sale.

Congreve Matches.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, June 5, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,

25 cases, each 50 gross, congreve matches

Terms at sale.

Pipes.
Just landed, ex Walter Hood.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, June 6, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,

25 cases, each containing 10 gross, cutty pipes
30 cases, each containing 10 gross, short pipes
10 cases, each containing 10 gross, Spanish colliers' pipes.

Terms at sale.

Butter.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, June 6th, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,

14 kegs butter.

Terms at sale.

Liverpool Soap.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others,

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, June 6th, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,

140 boxes Liverpool soap.

Terms at sale.

Saddlery.
To Saddlers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, June 7, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Ladies' quilted saddles
Ditto ditto ditto, lamping bar
Ditto bridles, steel fancy check
Hemp halters
Ladies' whips
Jockey ditto
Hunting ditto
Malacca boot hooks
Driving whips.

Terms at sale.

Toys.
To Toy Dealers and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, June 6th, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Toys—Whistles
Flutes
Envelopes
Black lead pencils
Horse whips
Smelling salts
String beads
Cash books.

Terms at sale.

Important Sale.
600 Packages of Oilmen's Stores, just landed, ex Walter Hood.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, General Dealers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, by order of the importers, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely, on WEDNESDAY next, June 6th, 1855,

FRAST'S CELEBRATED BRAND.

60 cases pint pickles, each 2 dozen
10 ditto assorted fruits, each 2 dozen
15 ditto red herrings, each 2 dozen tins
2 ditto anchovy paste, each 10 dozen
2 ditto bloater paste, each 10 dozen
2 ditto ¼-lb. mustard, each 5 dozen
2 ditto ½-lb. mustard, each 10 dozen
2 ditto ½-lb. assorted jams, each 20 jars
2 ditto salad oil, ½-pint, each, 12 dozen
10 ditto salad oil, pint, each 2 dozen
5 ditto assorted sauces, each 6 dozen
6 ditto pints vinegar, each 2 dozen.
9 ditto sardines, ¼-lb tins, each 200 tins
6 ditto sardines, ½-lb. tins, each 100 tins
2 ditto raspberry vinegar, each 2 dozen
3 ditto French capers, each 6 dozen
2 ditto India curry powder, ½-lbs.
2 ditto, 12 dozen, 3-ounce bottles cayenne pepper
12 dozen 6-ounce ditto ditto ditto
1 ditto salmon, 90 1-lb tins, 60 2-lb. tins
1 ditto pictorial paste, chocolate paste
35 ditto Whybrow's pint pickles, each 2 dozen
7 ditto bottled fruits, each 2 dozen
10 ditto jars red herrings, each 2 dozen
2 ditto anchovy paste, each 7 dozen
2 ditto bloater ditto, each 7 dozen
2 ditto ¼-lb. mustard, each 18 dozen
4 ditto ½-lb. ditto, each 12 dozen
5 ditto assorted jams, each 1-lb. 8 dozen
10 ditto salad oil, 14 dozen
6 ditto assorted sauces, each 7 dozen
3 ditto pint vinegar, each 4 dozen
4 ditto sardines, ¼-lb. tins, each 200 tins
4 ditto ditto, ½-lb. tins, each 100 tins
1 ditto raspberry vinegar, 6 dozen
1 ditto French capers
2 ditto curry powder, ½-lb.
2 ditto cayenne pepper, 2-oz. and 4-oz.
1 ditto preserved salmon, 1-lb. and 2-lb.
1 ditto pictorial paste, chocolate paste
4 ditto Colman's x astard tins, each 12 and 10 lb.
20 ditto Colman's blue, each 56 lbs.
10 ditto ditto starch, No. 4, each 112 lbs.
10 ditto ditto ditto, each 56 lbs.

Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 4th June.
Damaged Three-bushel and canvas Bags.
On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Stores, York-street, next the Wesleyan Chapel, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, sharp,

Ex Ganymede, damaged by sea water.

T over JR
1354 1 bale—
310 striped three-bushel bags, much damaged
1356 1 bale—
300 ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto
1361 bale—
300 ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
1363 bale—
300 ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto

Ex Prince of Wales, damaged by sea water.

T over JR
1331 Bale—
300 canvas bags, much damaged
1333 bale—
300 ditto ditto, ditto.

Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 4th June.
Damaged Flour.
To Millers, Bakers, and others.
12 Bags Damaged Flour.
3 Casks ditto ditto.

Terms, cash.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Stores, York-street, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,

12 bags damaged flour
3 on the ditto ditto.

Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 4th June.
Duty-paid Rum
Ditto Martel 's Brandy
Ale, Porter
Gin, Port, Sherry
Claret, Colonial Wine.
At the Stores, York-street.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Sale Yard, York-street, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,

8 hogsheads duty-paid rum, West India
1 ditto ditto Martell's brandy
Ale, porter, gin
Old tom, claret
Port, sherry, colonial wine.

Terms, cash.

MONDAY, June 4.
Timber, Blocks of Stone, and Manta's Metal.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf, adjoining the Bon Accord Bridge, THIS DAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock precisely,

On account of the colonial government,

A lot of old timber
Some fine blocks of stone, and
A quantity of old manta's metal.

Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 4th June.
To Ironmongers, Saddlers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 262, George-street, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Two cases superior English-made guns.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
To Ironmongers, Saddlers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

Ironmongery
Saddlery
Plated-ware
Brass Cornice
Dressing Case
Silver-mounted Gig Harness
Leather Pipe Cases, fitted

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

Blue wire-gauze dish covers, in sets
Block tin teapots, pints
Telescope, 6-light water slide, gilt chandelier, gilt plume vase, and dish
Patent invisible dress fasteners
Drawing pencils, gilt brooches
Russia leather portable writing de k
Sets double-stitched silver-mounted gig harness
Shoe brushes
Iron safe
Children's shoes, hooks and eyes
Black full registered grates
Britannia metal-top stone jugs
Block tin dinner plates
Electro-plated cruets, 7-hole
Liquor frames, cut bottles
Electro-plated tea and coffee services
Electro-plated cake basket
Plated brooches, papier mache folios
Gents' all-over bagskin saddles
Best snaffle bridles, polished bits
Mahogany race games
Gents' dressing cases
Ladies' rosewood dressing cases
Gig, hunting, and riding whips
Leather pipe cases, fitted
One superior 15-light ormolu chandelier, with elaborately cut bohemian glass dish.

Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 6th June.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Shippers to Melbourne, Grocers, and others.
Highly Important Sale of Wines, Spirits, Bottled Ale and Porter, Oilmen's Stores, Liverpool Salt, &c.

Byass's Bottled Ale and Porter, quarts and pints
Allsopp's, bottled by Friend, ditto ditto
Sherry, in butts, octaves, hogsheads, quarters
Port Wine, in hogsheads and quarters
Bottled Port and Sherries
Fine Old W. I. Rum, 33-6 O.F.
Case Gin, JDKZ
Marsetti's Champagne Cider
Porter in hogsheads
Quart and Pint Pickles, Red Herrings
Carbonate of Soda, Liverpool and Rock Salt.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Messrs. Rundle, Dangar, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Stores, Clarence-street, near the top of Barrack-street, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The following merchandise,

HR 21 cases, each 3 dozen pints, Byass's porter
100 cases, each 4 dozen quarts, Allsopp's pale ale, bottled by Friend
25 cases, each 3 dozen pints, ditto ditto
WJD 86 cases, each 3 dozen quarts, ditto ditto
DR. 30 cases, each 3 dozen, quarts, Byass's ale
DDR. 100 cases, each 4 dozen, quarts, Allsopp's pale ale, bottled by Friend
180 cases, each 4 dozen, quarts, porter, ditto ditto
DR. 100 cases, each 4 dozen, quarts, pale ale, Byass'
75 cases, each 4 dozen, quarts, porter, ditto
WD. 30 cases, each 4 dozen, quarts, pale ale, Byass's
25 ditto, each 4 dozen, quarts, porter, ditto
8 ditto, each 8 dozen, pints, ale and porter, ditto

Ex Robert Hendrikus.

DR. 73 casks, each 4 dozen, quarts, pale ale, Byass's
90 ditto, each 4 dozen, quarts, porter, ditto
5 hogsheads porter

WINES.

Ex Hendrick Jan.

DR. 6 butts sherry
50 quarters ditto

Ex Orion and Woolloomooloo.

JBR. 32 quarter-casks sherry
16 hogsheads ditto

Ex Wilhelmine Lucia.

DR. 40 hogsheads port
20 quarter casks ditto

DMR over P. Ex Pamar.
100 cases, each 2 dozen, port
25 cases, each 3 dozen, ditto

D&R over S.
100 cases, each 2 dozen, sherry
40 cases, each 3 dozen, ditto

DMR over S.
70 cases, each 2 dozen, superior old pale sherry

DMR over SS over G.
15 cases, each 3 dozen, superior old gold sherry

Ex Waterloo.

14 hogsheads fine West India rum, 33-8 o.p.

Ex Wilhelmina Lucia.

200 cases geneva, JDKZ
296 ditto ditto, ditto
96 cases, each 1 dozen, pale brandy

Ex General de Steurs.

RD and Co.
200 cases, each 3 dozen, Marsetti's champagne cider, more or less damaged by sea water.

OILMAN'S STORES, &c.

DD in diamond.
180 cases quart pickles, each 1 dozen, Hill and Lodger
150 cases pint ditto, each 2 dozen, ditto.

Ex Washington Irving.

RD and Co.
26 cases, each 24 tins, red herrings, each 2 dozen
186 gross best wine corks
20 kegs carbonate of soda
20 tons Liverpool salt
Jars rock salt.

TERMS:—Under £50, cash; £50 and under £100, three months; £100 and upwards, three and four months' approved bills, dated from day of sale.

WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
Invoice of superior Pianofortes, by John Broadwood and Sons, Tenant-street.
Grand and Cabinet.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

Grand pianofortes, by Broadwood and Sons, London, metallic plates throughout, brass action spring pedals, with all the late improvements, in solid mahogany cases, turned legs

One ditto ditto ditto, as above

Drawing-room cabinet pianofortes, by Tomkinson, London, octaves, with all the latest improvements, including metallic plate throughout, in best polished walnut case, elegantly carved, on trusses.

Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
Grand Pianofortes.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,

On account of the Colonial Government.
Grand pianofortes, by John Broadwood and Sons.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

THURSDAY, 7th June.
To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, and others.
Superior Household Furniture and Effects
Dining, Drawing, and Bed-room Furniture
Elegant Rosewood and Walnut Wood Cabinet Pianofortes
China, Glass, Plated Ware
Large Size Russell's Patent Cooking Stove.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Edward Cohen, who is about leaving for Melbourne, to sell by auction, at his residence, Denison House, Phillip-street, near the New Treasury, Macquarie-street, on THURSDAY, 7th June, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

The following very elegant and substantial household furniture—

ENTRANCE-HALL.

Hall table, decoreloth
Hall lamp, chairs, &c.

DINING-ROOM.

Fine toned rosewood cabinet pianoforte by Joseph Shaw, London, 4½ octaves
Elegant pianoforte for children
Mahogany card tables
Spring-seated horsehair shrewsbury
Mahogany hair-seated chairs
Easy chairs
Superior mahogany chaffoniers, plate glass backs
Steel fenders and fireirons
Ormolu timepieces, 16-day
Pair elegant porcelain lustres, with shades, &c.
China vases, bell clocks
Elegant mahogany sideboards, very large
Superior mahogany telescope dining table, large size
Gilt frame chimney glasses
Lady's work table
Damask window curtains, poles, rings, &c.

CHINA, GLASS, &c.

White and gold china tea and dessert services
Stone china dinner services
Elegant cut glass decanters, wines, champagnes, cruetards, jellies, liqueurs, &c.
Plated ware
Mahogany enclosed washstand
Mahogany sofa table
Elegant chevel glass, toilet table, with glass
Four-post iron bedsteads
Mahogany wardrobe
Cane-seated chairs
Superior shower bath with slipper bath and force pump, quite new and complete
Single iron bedsteads
Bootrack, fenders, fire-irons

LIBRARY.

Mahogany secretaire, with bookcase top, hair couch, chiffonier, table, &c.

NURSERY.

Chest drawers, child's cot
Iron crib bedstead, portable cradle
Iron bedsteads, beds, &c.

STORES.

Jams, jellies, martell's case brandy
Tea, sugar, pickles, salad oil, hock
Bottled fruits, &c.

DRAWING-ROOM.

Superb chiffonier, plate glass backs and doors, marble tops
Spring-seated couch, covered in green damask
Mahogany chairs, in damask, *en suite*
Rosewood card tables
Marble-top ormolu tables, with glasses
Side table, plate glass back
Elegant steel fender and fireirons
Superior chimney glass, gilt frame
China vases
Lace table and cover
Elegant and fine-toned cabinet pianoforte, in walnut case, 7 octaves, by John Bunting, with metal sounding board, and all the recent improvements, a new instrument
Standard works

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Superb mahogany four-post state bedstead, carved pillars and drab damask curtains

KITCHEN.

Large size Russell's patent cooking apparatus
Large deal table with drawers
Large size enclosed dresser, with shelves, drawers, &c.
Kitchen utensils, &c.

Terms, cash.

☞ Catalogues will be ready by Monday next, and the furniture will be on view Tuesday, the 5th June, by cards, which may be had on application to the auctioneers.

The whole of the above furniture is quite new, and has been imported regardless of cost by the present proprietor, buyers therefore should not lose sight of the above important sale.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Shippers, and others.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 293, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 8th June, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,

One hundred and thirteen packages of new and seasonable drapery, clothing, slops, &c., &c., comprising

Black French merinos
All wool British ditto
French twills
Ditto printed cashmeres
Ditto ditto ditto robes
Circassian cloths
Coburgs and dubleines
Black and coloured orleans
Ditto ditto glacés
Ditto gros
Ditto satin, very rich
Checked ginces
Bronzed ditto
Irish French ditto
Silk dresses, made up
Children's dresses, in variety
8-4 Hoyle's small pattern prints
7-8 ditto plates
7-8 chintz patterns
7-8 navy blues
9-8 shirtings
White chambrays
72-inch grey ditto
Grey calicoes
Improved longcloths
Horrocks' ditto
Beetroll twills
Rolled silesias
Ditto shirtings
Stockbacks
Linsey and cotton diapers
Dunmark covers
Victoria d.l to
Russia sheeting
Moleskins
Cotton pockets
Gloves, ladies' and gents'
Black and coloured ties
Hosiery, worsted and cotton
Blue serge shirts
Ditto ditto, very superior
Scotch twill shirts
Fancy regatta ditto
Ditto ditto, washed and boxed
White ditto, ditto
Moleskin trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
Worsted cord ditto
Fancy doeskin ditto
Black ditto ditto
Ditto ditto vests
Fancy and tollinette ditto
Black doeskin coats
Fancy ditto ditto
Gentlemen's clothing, very superior
Boys' suits, in black and coloured cloth
Felt hats
Braces, J. R. Berlin and cotton
Haberdashery, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Superior-toned large size Musical Boxes.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, June 4th, at 11 o'clock,

One case fine-toned large size musical boxes, 4, 6, 8, 12 airs.

Terms at sale.

Extensive Sale of Elegant Silver-mounted Plated Ware, and Silver Articles.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard and York streets, THIS DAY, June 4th, at 11 o'clock,

Without any reserve,

An extensive assortment of superior quality electro-plated ware, consisting of

4, 5, 6, and 7 hole cruet frames, with cut glass cruets
Chamber and pillar candlesticks
Soup dish covers and cover dishes
Liqueur frames, with cut glass bottles
Bread and cake baskets
Snuffers and trays
Pickle frames, with coloured and plain glass bottles
Egg stands, 4 and 6 cups
Butter coolers, mustards, and salts
Tea and coffee services
Inkstands, tea-caddies
Tea urns and kettles
Trays and waiters, children's mugs
Fish carvers, knife, fork, and spoons
Table and dessert forks and spoons
Tea, egg, and mustard spoons, soup and sauce ladles

SILVER ARTICLES.

Knife fork spoons and mugs, in cases
Sauce-boats, sugar basins
Fruit spoons, caddy and grape ditto
Sugar-tongs, salt spoons, sugar sifters
Fish carvers, in cases
Children's cornia, &c.

Terms at sale.

Assorted Furs.
Just landed.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, TUESDAY, June 5th, at 11 o'clock,

Two cases assorted furs, comprising boas, cuffs, collars, &c., of various descriptions.

Terms at sale.

Assorted Drapery Slops, Millinery, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, TUESDAY, June 5th, at 11 o'clock,

16 cases assorted drapery slops
Millinery, fancy goods, &c.
Best military drills, white and brown
Railway rugs
Fancy waistcoatings
Gents' coloured and white shirts
Indiarubber coats, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Postponed until WEDNESDAY, June 6th.

Extensive and Unreserved Sale of Valuable Building Allotments being the choice portions of the Woollcomooloo Property known as the RILEY ESTATE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from the Trustees of Mrs. F. E. O'Connell to sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, on WEDNESDAY, June 6th, at 11 o'clock.

All those valuable building allotments comprised in

BLOCK No. 34,

LOTS 1 to 5 of which have frontages to Bourke and Thomson streets of 17 feet, by a depth of 126 feet.

LOTS 6 to 20 have frontages to Bourke and Thomson streets of 16 feet, by depths of 126 feet—lot 20 having a right to build over a lane 10 feet wide.

LOT 21 has a frontage to Liverpool-street of 22 feet, by a depth of 85 feet to a lane.

LOTS 22 to 26 have frontages of 20 feet to Liverpool-street, by depths of 85 feet to a lane.

BLOCK No. 15.

LOTS 1 to 11 have frontages to Liverpool-street of 17 feet, by 128 feet to a lane.

BLOCK No 6.

LOTS 1 to 5 have frontages to Liverpool-street of 20 feet, by depths of 85 feet to a lane.

LOT 6 has a frontage to Liverpool-street of 32½ feet, by a depth of 85 feet to a lane.

LOT 7 has a frontage to Bourke and Thomson streets of 16 feet (with a right of building over a l

SEBASTOPOL.

Sebastopol! thy battered wall,
O'er which the powder's breath like a pall
Floats at the close of day:
Fate has upon thy forehead written
Is it—that thou shalt be smitten—
Of forts and fortresses the wonder,
To be like nohes trodden under,
Cost what it may.
Be it blood, or be it treasure,
Given with o'er-brimming measure—
Be it all to-day would barter
For to-morrow's rescued charter—
All we will give to make thee ours,
Proud queen of battlements and towers.

Troy of the present, speak—and say
Whose foot is in thy streets to-day.
That iron girdle which hath bound thee,
That hoop of bayonets cast around thee,
Has it been more firmly clenched—
Or has thy hamlite rivets wrenched.
Have thy mines with carnage loaded,
High into the air exploded,
Tossing hopes, too many forlorn,
Up like tennis-balls in scorn.
Or have plintering shot and shell.
With ruin's besom swept thee well;
And the dark, majestic column,
Slow at first like and solemn.
Topping o'er the shattered barriers—
Hurled its avalanche of warriors.

Speak out dumb moan, tell what thou hast seen,
Since the leaves have come and the grass grown green.
Is the leaf of that grass red and sodden,
And the clay of man with earth's clay trodden,
Where war's maelstrom tide has swept,
And the reddest slaughter wept.

Long we have waited—still must wait,
Impatience cannot hurry fate.
Proud city of the pallid brow,
All eyes and ears are on thee now;
Keen expectation's bow is bent,
And shafts are at a venture sent.
Hot-hage for freedom and the free,
We wonder how it goes with thee.

June 2nd. D. P.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

It is quite impossible to maintain an army without proper food to maintain the men that compose that army. This is such a clear axiom in military physics that it cannot be denied. Our army in the Crimea has been far more than decimated by disease—decimated many times over. The climate is severe, but it is not the winterly character of the climate that is the cause of disease; for the diseases that have taken off the men are principally diarrhœa and scorbutic dysentery. These are not winter maladies; and, on the contrary, it is quite possible, as our Arctic expeditions have shown, to maintain men in a remarkably healthy condition in the most rigid of climates. By the method of differences we may approach the master-cause of the Crimea diseases; and a medical correspondent of high standing aids us in the query—

Does not all experience prove, first, that the colder the climate, the greater the exposure to the weather, the lighter the clothing, the larger should be the allowance of food; secondly, that a mixed diet—that is, a diet composed of animal and vegetable substances in certain proportions—is essential to health, and weight for weight is more nourishing than the strongest article of food alone, such as muscular fibre; thirdly, that tea, drink, tea and coffee, are far more wholesome, relieving thirst better, and easing the sense of fatigue more, than ardent spirits, and have invariably been preferred when there has been a choice.

Attention to these principles has produced immensely improved health in countries where the diseases endured by our troops in the Crimea are chronically prevalent—in the West Indies. The Commissariat, it is said, has made no allowance for tare and tret in the way of peculation and waste; but besides quantity, it is evident from the facts that the character of the dietary demands reconstruction.

Sir John Pakington wanted to know of Lord Palmerston, the other night, whether Lord John would soon return to England and the Colonial Office, to prevent that extreme public inconvenience which must result to departmental affairs from his protracted absence. The constitutions of Victoria and New South Wales hang upon consultations with Lord John; and a delegate from Newfoundland has already waited upon three successive Colonial Ministers. Lord Palmerston answered, "There is, as the right honourable baronet well knows, a permanent Under-Secretary and a permanent Assistant-Under-Secretary; the political Under-Secretary is not yet named, but he will be appointed in a very short time." "Sir George Grey will continue to perform the duties of the office, and no public inconvenience can arise from the temporary absence of my noble friend." So the chief duties can be patched up for a time. For is there not "a permanent Under-Secretary and a permanent Assistant Under-Secretary?" These are the men whose existence we have pointed out before, and to whose covert position, without parliamentary responsibility, we alluded last week. They do the business—political Secretary and Under-Secretary act as fenders or pads to soften the responsibility. Would it not be a better arrangement to do without these supernumerary, useless, and responsibility-fending politicals—literally those old "buffers"—and deal direct with the permanent? It is the least advantage to say that it would save expense.

New Russian Five per Cents. have been sold at Hamburg at 82, 81, or lower—even as low as 80¾. A commercial writer in the *Daily News* calls in question the good faith of Hamburg in its professed neutrality; for neutral countries ought not to facilitate this dealing in the stock of a belligerent. Another question forces itself upon our notice in this same *Daily News*. One day we see Russian Five per Cents. in London quoted at 99 to 100. Is it not enough to make any Bull purchase in Hamburg to sell in London? But, ware hawk! there are distinctions between *Five per cents.*; and certainly the Five per Cent. that is worth only 80¾ is not the Five per Cent. which is sold at 99 to 100. The open stock at Hamburg measures the real credit of Russia; the scanty supply of stock in London measures something else. They do say that the stock is bought up; and that, strangely enough, the great Bear of the North is the only member of the Bull party for his own stock in London.—*Spectator.*

THE LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY.

This year the annual meeting of the Law Amendment Society, usually held in June, was anticipated by several months, in order, as Lord Brougham explained from the chair, that they might thereby lay a better foundation for measures to be brought into Parliament for the amendment of the law. The meeting was held on the 24th of February, and numerously attended by Members of the House of Commons as well as others. In his opening speech, Lord Brougham feelingly alluded to the loss the cause of law amendment had sustained by the death of Lord Denman and Mr. Joseph Hume. The Solicitor-General moved—

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that the friends of law reform should, at the present time, direct their special attention to the following measures:—1. The consolidation of the law. 2. An amendment of the Common Law Procedure Act of last session, so as more effectually to secure the attainment of its objects. 3. An amendment in the law of bankruptcy. 4. An alteration in the law of partnership, with a view to affording greater facilities for the formation of partnerships, with limited liability. 5. An amendment in the laws relating to women, including the law of divorce. 6. The appointment of a public prosecutor. 7. The more speedy trial of offenders, (especially when charged with petty offences), and a general improvement in the administration of the criminal law. 8. The amendment of the acts of last session relating to juvenile reformatories."

In his speech the Solicitor-General said that he should only express his own opinion, and that what he might say must not be taken as a pledge of measures to be brought forward. With respect to the first subject, the consolidation of the law, he had suggested that to the Lord Chancellor when he first entered office, and his suggestion had been well received. He thought that the common law, consisting of the great principles of moral conduct and duty, might be embodied, consolidated, expressed, and arranged under separate heads. But the statute law, so really capable of condensation and embodiment, the Lord Chancellor thought was not so.

But the Solicitor-General did not hesitate to say, that a digest of the statute law might be effected. By a digest of the statute law, he wished it to be clearly understood, he did not mean that they should have the statutes simply consolidated, but that they should set out with something like a philosophic distribution and arrangement of the subject, according to which the great heads of legislation and rules of law would be divided so as that each division might throw light on the other and stand in harmonious relation. By such a methodical arrangement of the different branches of the law and the rules of conduct enjoined by the state, the law would become a science; its study would interest by reason of the philosophic analysis it would present; and instead of being a disorderly and miscellaneous mass of crude enactments, it would assume the characters of regularity, method, and certainty. For instance, he desired to see the day when real property might be as saleable and as readily converted into money as a house or furniture. The system of the Bank of England in regard to transfer might with equal benefit be applied to land. He desired to see an end of the vicious system of legal education, and a great Metropolitan University established, of which the four Inns of Court shall form the principal elements. The law of partnership should be altered, and the Ecclesiastical Courts should be completely removed.

Sir John Pakington said, they were all reformers, and must feel the necessity which existed for the reparation and improvement of institutions. He paid the highest compliments to Lord Brougham. He described himself as belonging to that "amphibious class called Chairmen of Quarter Sessions," who without being lawyers are obliged to administer the law as best they can. [Lord Brougham interpolated—"You do it much better than might be expected!"] Their duties, continued Sir John, would be easier if systems were introduced into the statutes. He concurred entirely with the Solicitor-General's views in regard to the transfer of land.

Mr. Napier, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. M. D. Hill, and Mr. Hadfield, also addressed the meeting.

THE GOUWA OF WESTERN INDIA.—Concerning the above animal, Mr. Thompson read a very interesting paper before the Zoological Society on the 23rd of November. It has since appeared in the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History," from which we make the following extract:—"The size of the gouwa Mr. Thompson cannot exactly say; he had no means of forming an estimate, except by viewing the carcass of one of these animals lying upon the ground. If we are to put credit in Indian sportsmen, the old bull stands six feet four inches at the shoulder. Mr. Thompson is inclined to accept this estimate, he himself having formed an independent opinion that the size of an old bull was equal to that of a large London dray-horse. The colour is chocolate brown, deepening in shade underneath; the lower part of the leg is of a dirty yellowish white. The shoulder is raised; not however into a lump, like that of the Brahmin bull or common Indian ox, but into a kind of ridge, giving the idea that the spine beginning at the shoulder had been naturally raised and carried some little distance further back, and then allowed suddenly to drop into the ordinary level of the back. The only part of the country in which these animals have been met with is in the Suhgadre mountains, or western ghauts—a narrow belt of wild, broken, and thickly wooded country, dividing the high lands of the Deccan, or Maratha country, from the low land of the Concan, or country bordering the margin of the sea. This ghaut country is very peculiar. Not one single plain exists in the whole of it. There is only one succession of the most rugged hills and wild deep ravines; the whole, with the exception of here and there a bare ridge of hill, covered with dense brushwood, ferns, and flowering plants, so thick that it is frequently necessary to clear a road with bill-hooks. Buried in this mass of vegetation lie broken crags of brown rock; then, wandering upwards rise clumps of forest trees; and, above all, springs again the rugged hill-side, crowned with a bare perpendicular scarp of black rock. This region, so strangely configurated, is but of inconsiderable width, though of great length; it forms a narrow line of demarcation between Concan and Deccan, and would scarcely appear to furnish elbow-room sufficient to animals so large as the gouwa. He holds to it pertinaciously nevertheless, on no occasion wandering far on either side. According to Mr. Thompson, the gouwa, or East Indian bison, although resembling the North American buffalo in some respects, differs from him in others. The Indian animal has the character of great fierceness; but, from the account we have of him, he is somewhat stupid. Our narrator goes on to say, that "the natives, though they hold the ferocity of the bison in considerable respect, do not seem to consider him an animal of very cute perception." I remember a "shikarry," or native huntsman, pointing out to me a patch of long thin grass, lying close by a small path across a hill-top, and affording nothing that I should have considered very good concealment, and telling me that I might safely, on emergency, lie down in it and let the bison pass along the path. I forget whether it was on this very spot, or at one precisely like it, that one of my beaters put this stratagem into practice, and allowed the animal to pass close by him." The flesh, Mr. Thompson describes as the best beef he ever tasted; nevertheless, the gouwa is not so much persecuted as one might suppose—all the high caste people holding the bison to be a sort of cow. Mr. Thompson concluded his interesting paper by explaining the trouble he had been at to procure a calf of this species for the Zoological Society—hitherto without success. Those of our readers who desire further particulars respecting the gouwa will find them in Mr. Thompson's paper, published by the Zoological Society, or in the "Annals of Natural History" for December, 1854.—*Chambers' Journal.*

IMPERVEMENT IN THE WORDLY CONDITION OF THE POETS.—When Goldsmith died £3300 in debt, Johnson exclaimed (naturally enough), "Was ever poet so trusted before?" Southey's property was at least worth £7000, and Wordsworth's worth as much. Campbell, it is true, died poor, "living on the life to come," that has hitherto made so important a part in every poet's creed. But here is James Montgomery, of Sheffield, whose will was made in 1827, and who died in 1854, has left property in Sheffield and its neighbourhood that has just been sworn under £9000! This was money honourably won and well deserved. It will soon no longer be allowed us to couple poets and imprudence together. What has Butler told us?—

> It is not poetry that makes men poor,
> For few do write that were so so before,
> But, being for all other trades unfit,
> Only t' avoid being idle set up wit.

But few take to poetry now; with a very few exceptions it has become a barren end, in bookselling language, an unprofitable art.

NUMEROUS CLAIMANTS FOR A FORTUNE.—In the year nine of the French republic, a journeyman plasterer, of Lyons, named Battandiers, entered the army. He was taken prisoner by the English in an engagement, but he escaped, and went to Louisiana, where he entered the service of a person named Saunders, who was at the head of a large agricultural establishment; and after the death of the latter he succeeded him in it. About fifteen months ago Battandiers died, leaving an immense fortune. This event having been announced in the journals of the country, the news reached France, and all the persons named Battandiers in the country, known and unknown, are now busily at work to prove their relationship. Hitherto these different claims have appeared very equivocal, with the exception of one man of the name, who is employed in a manufactory in the department of the Rhone. All the claimants, it is remarked, spell their names differently from the deceased.—*Paris Paper.*

UN-MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.—Nothing can exceed the stupid monotony of the announcements which during the great crisis of the country's affairs were daily and hourly appearing in the London newspapers. The following is a specimen of the sort of thing to which the public had to look for amusement or information, when every moment was of importance to the fate of the empire. Lord Noodle called this morning on the Earl of Doodle, after which he proceeded to the house of Viscount Coodle, where he was joined by the Marquis of Foodle. In the course of the afternoon the attendance of the Earl of Doodle was commanded at Buckingham Palace. Immediately on quitting her Majesty the Earl of Doodle proceeded to the residence of the Honourable Spooney Mooney, with whom he remained in consultation twenty minutes. Lord John Fussell was called upon by nobody in the course of the day, and in the afternoon went out to call on somebody, who was not at home to the noble lord, who returned home to dinner. Later in the day the Honourable Niminy Piminy received a communication from Viscount Coodle, with which he hastened to the residence of the Duke of Namby, whom he found in consultation with the Marquis of Pamby. Still later in the afternoon the Queen, having granted a second interview to the Earl of Doodle sent for Lord Noodle, who proceeded at once from the palace, after a few minutes' conversation with her Majesty, to the residence of the Marquis of Foodle. Sir James Toddles was visited in the course of the day by the Earl of Noddles, who was immediately afterwards joined by the Honourable Arthur Faddles, when they all proceeded to the house of the Marquis of Daddles, where they remained some time in consultation. In the evening the Honourable Niminy Piminy had another interview with the Duke of Namby, which lasted only a few minutes. Should any other important movement take place, we shall publish another edition.—*Punch.*

WASHINGTON IRVING'S HOME.—"Sunnyside," where this popular writer dwells, was built by him some three years ago. It is about two and a-half miles below Tarrytown, directly on the banks of the Hudson, and occupies the former site of the "Van Tassel house." In fact, the new structure includes a portion of the old walls. At an earlier day it was called Wolfert's Roost—Wolfert Acker being one of the privy councillors of the renowned Peter Stuyvesant. Afterwards it came into the possession of the Van Tassels. It was here that the quilting party and dance took place, so graphically described in the "Legends of Sleepy Hollow." It was here that the unfortunate Ichabod Crane and Brom Bows unequivocally met, both being suitors for the hand and heart of Kate Van Tassel. Your readers will recal the amusing incidents of that story, and especially the last appearance of Ichabod Crane. A weather-cock, of miserable appearance, is perched on the gable-end of the main building. It was once the ornament of the old Stadt house of New York, in the time of the old Dutch rule. The house is surrounded by trees—some wild and some planted by Irving. The buildings are nearly covered with vines and creepers; the trumpet-flower and the ivy vine are the most conspicuous of them. The ivy, that grows unusually rank, has a peculiar interest. It was brought from Melrose Abbey, near Abbotsford, Scotland, some twenty years ago. It was brought by a Mrs. Trenwick, an intimate friend of Mr. Irving, and planted at "Sunnyside," by her own fair hands. This lady was a Miss Jean Jeffrey. Her father was a minister, and it was of this lovely girl, then about seventeen, that Burns wrote two beautiful stanzas, among the gems of his poetry.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The ancient subterranean church of St. Peter witnessed, on the 6th February, the unwonted spectacle of a marriage, and that marriage an English one. Miss Eaton, daughter of the authoress of "Rome in the Nineteenth Century," was the bride; and in consideration of her recent conversion to Catholicism it was that Pio Nono granted the special dispensation, by which she and fifteen other ladies were authorised to penetrate into the venerable crypt for so joyous a purpose. Mr. Lamb was the bridegroom. Captain Lamb, of the 7th Dragoons, had left Rome just before, being unable to wait for his brother's marriage, on account of his being ordered to the Crimea. Monsignor Talbot performed the nuptial ceremony.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A plumber, employed to clear the top of Emmanual College, Cambridge, from snow, descended, leaving his hat on the parapet. Before he recollected it, the two ladders, which had been tied together to enable him to go up, had been unfastened. He, however, raised the longer of the two, and ascended it. On gaining the uppermost stave he found he could not reach to the parapet by several inches; but, mounting on the projecting ends of the sides, and making a violent spring, he succeeded in grasping the edge of the wall. Having recovered his hat, he prepared to descend; but, when hanging to the edge of the parapet, he discovered that he could not touch the ladder. He shouted for assistance, at last finding none came, he prepared to let himself down, clinging at the same time as tenaciously as possible to the wall. Most providentially he gained the ladder, succeeded in steadying himself, and reached the ground in safety.

A railway rug was stolen one night from the shop of Mr. Knowsley, a tailor of Exeter; on the following night it was brought back by a man, accompanied with the following note, written in a bad hand—"Sir, Since I took the orse cloath i have bin told how you was a verry kind gentleman and belong to the strangers frend socity konsequently i cant rest til i have send en back agane and hope you will kindly forgive your umbil servant."

MORE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS.—A correspondent of the *Cape Monitor* urges that the Fingoes should have the franchise extended to them, and be allowed to send representatives to the Legislative Council of the province. As a proof that the black population have some reasonable idea of Representative Government, the writer forwards to the Editor the subjoined letter on the subject, written by a Fingo in his service:—

10 miles from Uitenhage.

Master,—I and my father very long time British subjects; but British Government one day tell one thing, one day other thing. One day give good land for grazing cattle, another day take away land, and tell to use pick in garden. I go to Inkwami. He say: "Never mind. Now new Government got, and every one speak to Queen. All can stay at home but Inkwami, who will speak for you in new government meeting."

Then I ask Inkwami, what new Government? and he say, called Representative, because one man speak in that great Council for many. Then I say, Inkwami must go, because he speak well. Inkwami put plenty of snuff in his nose, and said, "Yes, I go."

Master, we are forty thousand Fingoes, subjects of the Queen—Commissioner say we are so many.

Master, plea e tell, if Inkwami obliged always to wear karos on; because we hear Cape Town very hot place.

Master's old servant,
UMGANWALA.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, Prince-street, Mrs. J. Rowster, of a daughter.

On the 2rd instant, at Trinity-place, Fort-street, Mrs. Charles J. Walker, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 27th May, at Goulburn, on his way to Sydney, Mr. Roger Murphy, aged 57 years.

At Parramatta, on Sunday, 3rd June, Mr. William James Morton, eldest son of Mr. Robert Morton, of Albury, in the 31st year of his age.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Miss Esther Dick are respectfully requested to attend her funeral THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock; the procession will move from her late residence, Pitt-street South, at the above hour. CHARLES KINSELA, undertaker, Goulburn-street.

THE EYESIGHT.—DEFECTIVE VISION.—Mr. De LISSA, Sen., in connexion with the firm of S. and S. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London. Optician to the Royal Family, the Dukes of Devonshire and Hamilton, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the principal nobility and gentry, and under the patronage of the leading medical men of England, from whom they have the authorised documents. Established upwards of 30 years, patentees of the valuable tints introduced in spectacle lenses for opthalmic purposes, known only to themselves, entirely superseding every other kind of glasses now in common use and which being once properly suited to the sight, keep the eye in its required temperature, without requiring frequent change in glasses, so dangerous to the effect of further powerful assistance. Manufacturers of telescopes to the Army and Navy, and sole inventors of the powerful Exhibition and Sydenham waistcoat pocket glasses, so much used in 1851 and 1854.

NOTICE.—Messrs S. SOLOMONS have established their relative, Mr. S. A. DE LISSA, in Sydney, being the only branch of their firm in New South Wales, or any of the colonies. The eyes require such delicate attention, and particularly in this climate, that ANY GLASSES would be injurious to the sight unless properly suited by a skilful practitioner, having a thorough knowledge of the *Anatomy of the Eye.*

OBSERVE the address—Mr. DE LISSA, Optician and Oculist, 326, George-street, 2 doors from Market-street, next to the Scottish Bank. At home from 11 till 6, Saturdays excepted.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Mr. DE LISSA has removed to 326, George-street, two doors from Market-street.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the will of Daniel Duigan, late of Auburn-street, Goulburn, in the territory of New South Wales, licensed victualler, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honourable Court, in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, that probate of the last will and testament of the said Daniel Duigan, deceased, be granted to the Rev. John Kavenagh, of Goulburn, aforesaid, clerk in Holy Orders, and Daniel Henry Deniehy, of the same place, gentleman, attorney-at-law, the Executors therein named.

Dated this twenty-fifth day of May, A.D. 1855.

D. H. DENIEHY, for self and co-Executor, Proctor.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the goods of Charles Smith, late of Newcastle, in the Colony of New South Wales, shipwright, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Administration of the goods, chattels, rights, credits, and effects of the above-named Charles Smith, deceased, may be granted to William Smith (the brother of the said deceased), now resident in the County of Middlesex, in England.

Dated the twenty-fifth day of May, 1855.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
Proctor for the said William Smith.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE to all whom it may concern, that Thomas James M'Clelland, of Newcastle, having neglected and refused to observe the sixth clause, and committed breaches of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh clauses of the Deed of settlement of the Newcastle, Burwood Coal Mine Company, established at Geelong, in the colony of Victoria, and at Newcastle, in the colony of New South Wales, the said Thomas James M'Clelland has been expelled from the said Company, and the said Company is consequently THIS DAY dissolved, so far as regards the said Thomas James M'Clelland. In accordance with the powers vested in us the undersigned by the said Deed of Settlement of the Company.

Witness our hands at Sydney, New South Wales, this seventeenth day of April, 1855.

CHARLES S. THORNE.
SILAS HARDING.
(By his attorney) W. T. HAWELL.
JOHN NOTT.

NOTICE TO THE INHABITANTS of SYDNEY.—TESTER and MARTIN will engage to clean water closets, and leave them in good repair after them; and they hereby engage to clean one them for one shilling per foot, and will not look for the money until the job is completed, or otherwise they will forfeit the pay for the job. Enquire, at the rear of Brickfield-hill, No. 378; or at the bottom of Bathurst-street, No. 9, near Brodie and Craig's.

TO SELLERS OF WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEP-SKINS.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street, Sydney, are purchasers.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Patronised by her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Mr. HOWARD'S Patent White Succedaneum, for filling decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time hardens into a white enamel; and is superior to anything ever before used, as it will never become discoloured in the tooth. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders extraction unnecessary. All persons can use the white succedaneum themselves with ease as full directions are enclosed.

Prepared by THOMAS HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 17, George-street, Hanover-square, London. It is in sealed packages, with full directions for use enclosed, and the signature of Thomas Howard, in red ink, on the outside of the wrapper. Sold by FOSS, SON, and CO., 70, Pitt-street North.

And of the same agent may be had Mr. Howard's Tooth Powder. This tooth powder will be found a valuable appendage to the toilet. Being perfectly free from any injurious substance, it whitens and preserves the teeth—imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath—gives a beautiful redness to the gums—imparts to them a healthy firmness of texture—and prevents the loosening of the teeth.

BAXTER'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, composed entirely of vegetable aperients, without any mercurial; are found to be decidedly the best for family use. Prepared only by G. BAXTER, Chemist, 461, George-street South, Sydney.

ONE of the Firm of JOURDAN BROTHERS, Surgeon Dentists, will visit MAITLAND, and may be consulted at the Northumberland Hotel, on Wednesday, 9th January, Thursday and Friday following. At NEWCASTLE, on Monday, 11th, 12th, and 13th, at Rose's Hotel.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—There is a degree of delicacy felt generally respecting the teeth, which prevents a visit being given even when requisite, and this frequently occurs among intimate friends; in such cases a recommendation to read Jourdan's advertisements may lead to the most beneficial results. A healthy state of the gum is known by its fulness, redness, and the compactness with which surrounds the teeth; but when, from neglect, tartar is allowed to collect round the necks of the teeth, the vitality of the gum in those parts to a certainty becomes destroyed, hence the formidably corroding disease called Scurvy of the Gums. Scurvy is detected by examining the gums, when a somewhat turgid appearance upon the upper surface is seen, bleeding almost spontaneously between the teeth on the slightest touch; the gum wastes downwards towards the base, often exposing the root of the tooth, having a very unsightly appearance as the complaint progresses. In some cases there is a sponginess of the gum, having a livid character about it, and great tenderness.

JOURDAN, BROTHERS, surgeon dentists, 25, Hunter-street, Sydney.

APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY AND GALVANISM in the treatment of rheumatism, gout, paralysis, rheumatic gout, indigestion, general and nervous debility, spasmodic contractions, writer's cramp, spinal complaints, hypochondriasis, cramp in the stomach, chest, or limbs, suspended animation, tic doloureux, headache, obstructed liver, &c. By Mr. GEORGE DANSEY, medical galvanist, 7, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, of whom books treating on the above subjects may be obtained.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—The original medicine for SALE, wholesale, in half cases, at reduced rates, by the undersigned, sole agents of the New York manufacturers. MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO., Circular Quay.

MACE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—These valuable pills have now stood the test of years; experience has proved their usefulness; they have obtained the most decided approbation of the public of this country, as well as in England, where the proprietor prepared them for a number of years. They are patronised by a number of highly respectable individuals and families, and were it necessary or respectable to advertise attestations of the benefits which have been experienced, abundance of respectable and gratifying acknowledgments from all parts of the colony could be produced. They are strenuously recommended to those who are afflicted with bilious complaints; Indigestion, Flatulence, Fullness and Heat of Stomach, Fœtid breath, Acidity or Heartburn, Sick Head-aches, Giddiness or Swimming in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Appetite, Palpitation of the Heart, &c. They effectually remove obstruction in the biliary ducts, also superabundant secretion of bile, gently stimulate the intestines, exciting the peristaltic action, relax, and promote that regularity which is so necessary for health, and removing a number of disorders arising from a confined or deranged state of the bowels. Also, in lessening the violence of the gout, liver and dropsical attacks; and after a too free indulgence in the luxuries of the table, wine, malt liquor, &c.

These justly celebrated pills can always be obtained from the undersigned, both wholesale and retail, at the usual prices.

EDWARD ROWE, Chemist, King-street.

AT SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO.'S Stores, Macquarie-place, for Sale,

BRANDY, in hogsheads
Ditto, in cases
RUM, 10 and 30 per cent. O.P.
GENEVA, in cases
OLD TOM, ditto
BOTTLED ALE
ALE AND STOUT, in wood
CHAMPAGNE
CLARET
PORT, in wood and bottle
SHERRY, ditto ditto
TEA, Hyonskin
Ditto, Congou
COFFEE
SUGAR
RICE
SAGO
SPICES
VINEGAR
SALT
PICKLES
BOTTLED FRUIT
MUSTARD
STARCH
BLUE
CANDLES
SOAP
TOBACCO
CIGARS
WOOLPACKS
GUNNY BAGS
THREE-BUSHEL BAGS

SMITH, CAMPBELL and CO.

Macquarie-place, 25th May, 1855.

TO BE SHIPPED BACK TO FRANCE, if not cleared immediately, the extensive and recherché stock of French Goods, of La Ville de Paris French Drapery Establishment, 195, George-street, Sydney.—Messrs. PUISSANT and KRESSER, proprietors of the above establishment, have the honour to inform the ladies of Sydney, that having decided to retire from the retail drapery trade, their whole stock, comprising the best class and largest assortment of French goods, must be cleared off immediately, therefore they beg to draw the particular attention of the ladies to the incomparable bargains that will be offered to them, comprising

FRENCH SILKS.

Extra rich moire antique robes
Ditto brocatelle ditto
Barradere and flounced silk ditto
Grosde rones, reps and damask robes
Great variety of fancy silk robes
Plain coloured taffetas glace, in all shades
Black glace
Black and coloured satins, satinetts, sarsnets, lustrines, &c.

PARIS MANTLES.

Black velvet mantles, plain and embroidered
Great, maroon, and dark blue ditto ditto
Black velvet mantles, trimmed with plush
Satin, glace, and lace mantles, beautifully trimmed
Black cloth mantles, elegantly trimmed
Coloured ditto ditto ditto, &c., &c., &c.
Shawls, in great variety
Winter dresses, latest novelties
Broche telle traversée—valencias Ecossais—bayadere moire de soi
Ditto satmel'de—ditto broche—satin de chine
Valencias dresses, with lace flounces—Mousseline de laine dresses, &c., &c.
Plain muslins, plain de laines, plain barages
Ribbons, trimmings, silk handkerchiefs, white and black laces, tuller, &c.

MILLINERY.

Caps and bonnets of all descriptions
Head dresses, wreaths, flowers
Chemisettes, habit shirts, guimpes, canezous, sleeves, &c.
Plain and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs.

BALL COSTUME.

Elegant dresses, taffetas guipure, embroidered muslin, grenadine dresses
Silk tunique, ditto bayadere and flounced, latest and richest styles
Head dresses, bonquets, wreaths, armlets, and every requisite for ball attire

MOURNING GOODS.

Black silks, satins, gros, black cashmeres, merinos, de laines, barreges, cobourgs, alpacas, black crapes in great variety
Crape chemisettes, habit shirts, sleeves, &c., trimmings, ribbon, flowers.

In fact a most complete selection of mourning requisites, and general drapery goods, to be sold at an enormous sacrifice.

In calling the attention of the public to their absolute clearing-out sale, the proprietors beg to impress upon them this circumstance, that as Mr. Kresser has made arrangements for his early departure for France, and as by the same vessel the goods unsold are to be shipped back to the more favourable French market, the sale in consequence will not by any means be prolonged beyond a very short period.

25 BARRELS BRIGHT VARNISH
500 dozen Baltimore wood-seat chairs
50 ditto ditto cane ditto
10 ditto ditto rocking ditto
150 ditto boots
200 ditto clocks
24 ditto scales, weighing from 200 lbs. to 600 lbs.
8 sets furniture
44 packages window sashes
401 doors
170 stoves
13 cases white fixtures
41 jarrelless stoves
500 boxes clothes pegs
50 nests clothes baskets
200 ditto market ditto
500 dozen clothes lines
160 ditto ditto brooms
30 tubs door mats
275 barrels rosin
Ex Ocean Queen, from New York.

For SALE by WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

270,000 FEET White Pine Boards, tongued and grooved, 1 inch to 2 inches
248,000 feet yellow pine flooring ditto, tongued and grooved, 1 inch to 1¼ inches
18,900 feet spruce deals
6,500 feet white ash plank
25,800 pickets
11,000 laths

For SALE by WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE at the stores of the undersigned—

Stockholm tar
Pitch
Resin
Granulated tin
Lead pipe
Paler lacquered tubing
Copper tubing
Block tin pipe
Oil stove diamonds
Plumbers' tools and materials
Lift pumps
Patent porcelain beer engines.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
Counting House, 213, George-street.

FOR SALE, AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

Brandy, United Vineyard Company's dark and pale, in hogsheads
Ditto, ditto, in cases
Ditto, Martell's, Hennessy's, and Dumas', in cases
Wine, port, in quarter-casks and 2 dozen cases
Ditto, sherry, in quarter-casks, octaves, and 1 dozen cases
Ditto, ginger wine, Scotch, in 4 and 1 dozen cases
Raspberry vinegar. In 1 dozen cases
Confectionary, Wotherspoon's Scotch, assorted, in tins
Marmalade, ditto, in 1 lb jars
Sardines, in ½ and ¼ tins
Bottled fruits, Fraser's, in 3 dozen cases
Herrings, Batty's, in 1 dozen tins
Pitch, Stockholm, in barrels
Cordage, Europe and Manila, 1 to 3 inch
Canvas, Gourock Rope Work Company's, Nos. 1 to 6
Paper, printing
Ditto, writing
Ditto, coloured
Ditto, printing cards
Ditto, books, ledgers, &c.
Boots and shoes, mauvie, blucher, wellington, ladies' cashmere boots, &c., &c., &c.
Blankets, flannels, Lurams, Paisley shawls
Barrege longe, barège dresses, quilts and toilets
Waterproof clothing, caps, hosiery, large assortment of cotton, lambswool, woollen and worsted
Slop clothing, wearing apparel, and regatta shirts, from Muir and Co.'s, Glasgow
One large and first-rate harmonium.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.
6, York-street, head of Wynyard-street.

MR. COLEMAN JACOBS.—In compliance with the wish of numerous parties who have called upon Mr. Jacobs during his absence, he begs to inform them that the hours he can be seen are 9, 11 till 2, and 5 o'clock in the evening. At these hours parties may depend upon seeing Mr. J., 50, Kent-street, Church-hill.

PIANOFORTE - PLAYING.—Mr. COLEMAN JACOBS (the celebrated pianist) is now giving lessons. Ladies who have neglected their music have now an opportunity of improving themselves in eight easy lessons, so as to perform quadrilles, schottisches, waltzes, &c., correctly and brilliantly. Terms, two guineas. Mr. J. may be seen daily from 1 till 3.

Mr. Jacobs can refer to several ladies in Sydney who have been truly astonished at the progress they have made in so short a time, namely, one month only. 50, Kent-street, Church-hill.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING. PIANOFORTE PLAYING. PIANOFORTE PLAYING.—Ladies of any age, who have neglected their music, may easily acquire to perform correctly and brilliantly, quadrilles, waltzes, schottisches, &c., in eight lessons, by applying to Mr. COLEMAN JACOBS (Pianist to H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester), 50, Kent-street, Church-hill. Terms, 2 guineas. Mr. J. may be seen from 1 till 3 daily.

NEW PUBLICATION.—CRIMEA, ALMA, BALAKLAVA, and INKERMANN, a Musical Composition, written by an old Soldier, in honour of our brave defenders in the Crimea; composed by *Frederick Eliard*, and dedicated by him to the Sydney Philharmonic Society; presented to the Committee to be sold in aid of the Patriotic Fund for the widows and orphans. Published by H. MARSH and CO., George-street, and can be had at all the musicsellers in Sydney.

NEW MUSIC.—On Sale, at the Sydney Exchange Rooms, the corner of Church-hill, a very large and well-assorted selection of all the newest and most popular musical publications of the day. H. MARSH and CO.

PIANOFORTES. PIANOFORTES.—Just received, and on Sale, at the Sydney Exchange Rooms, corner of Church-hill, the largest and best selection of pianofortes ever imported into the colony, consisting of grands, cottage, and squares, from the manufactories of Messrs. Erard, Broadwood, Collard and Collard, Lambert and Co., Ostzman and Plumb, Cadby, &c. H. MARSH and CO.

N.B. Pianofortes and other musical instruments tuned and repaired, and lent on hire, as usual.

VIOLONCELLO FOR SALE.—Fine Instrument. Price 30 Guineas. At LASHAM'S 52, Pitt-street.

MUSIC. MUSIC. MUSIC.—To Bandmasters, Music-sellers, and others.—The undersigned begs most respectfully to acquaint musicians, and the public generally, that he has received, ex Europa, a choice assortment of brass instruments, consisting of saxhorns, straight, 1, 2, and 3 turns, cornopeans 2 tones transposing, cartaise and bugle on, cornet; F, C, D, and B flutes in cases, flageolets, fifes, german-silver and ivory tipped piccolos, &c.; boxes for music, music wrappers, manuscript music books; and music folios; a great variety of violins, bows, pegs, tailpieces, bridges, rosin in boxes, violin and guitar strings, a few fine trade guitars, a superior sort of accordeons and flutinas, concertinas, &c. first-class harmoniums, suitable for chapels and other places of worship,—all of which will be offered at a very small profit, to insure a quick return. Observe—GOLDRING and CO., Music Bazair, 108, George-street. N.B. Flutinas, accordeons, and music boxes repaired.

THE MERCANTILE EMBARRASSMENTS.—French merinoes, flannels, blankets, wool shawls, dresses, silks, mantles, furs, ribbons. Several large lots have been bought up during the pressure for money, and are now placed before the public at unprecedentedly low prices. N.B. The goods are the cheapest ever shown. Pur